

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

RANSOM'S RESIGNATION

Seems to Have Never Been Accepted.

POWELL DISINCLINED TO GO TO MEXICO

EDITOR CAMPBELL AND MRS. ARRINGTON VISIT THE CAPITAL.

Reported That the New York Journal Will Take up the Arrington Matter—General Cowles on the Greek Mission.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, April 30.—The effort to secure a special meeting of the judiciary committee to consider the eastern district judgeship failed. The nomination will be considered and confirmed Monday.

The report to-day that Dr. Hopkins of Georgia, a man of distinguished literary reputation, will be appointed Minister to Greece, is not credited by Adjutant General Cowles. It is hardly possible, the General says, that this appointment will be made without Senator Pritchard's knowledge, if not his consent. The fact that the present minister, Dr. Alexander, was appointed and credited to North Carolina without the knowledge or consent of Senators Ransom and Vance, was called to the General's attention by the Tribune to-night, but the information in no wise depressed him. He is still very confident.

Hon. A. Campbell, the statesman from Hanging Dog, Chairman of the Mitchell County Republican Executive Committee, and a confident applicant for the Murphy Postoffice, arrived here to-day. There is some disposition, it seems, to side track him and send him as Minister to Dahomey. He does not take kindly to the suggestion, and will insist upon the Murphy postoffice.

When last seen by the Tribune, he was looking for Representative Pearson.

A story has been current here for several days that the New York Journal will take up the Arrington matter, and the presence here of Mr. Campbell and Mrs. Arrington at the same time is thought to be more than a coincidence.

Mrs. Arrington arrived here yesterday from New York.

It turns out that Mr. Ransom's resignation as Minister to Mexico has not been accepted. The appointment of Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, was among the first appointments made by President McKinley. The nomination was promptly confirmed, but it does not suit Mr. Clayton's convenience to go to Mexico. So, while Minister Ransom is looking after his Northampton farm, this country is without representation in Mexico. Mr. Clayton, it is understood, will succeed Ransom as arbitrator in the Mexican boundary dispute.

Only eighty-eight fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day. With the exception of one in Virginia and one in Florida, the Southern States were not in it. Nearly three-fifths of the changes up to date have been made in the Western States, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas heading the list. Nearly every appointment in the Southern States is hotly contested. From the number of applications and disputes involved, if any attention is paid to papers filed, the McKinley administration will almost pass into history before they will be about to dispose of them. There is much complaint, at the alleged delay in the department, but the trouble is about the applicants and disputants.

Monument to a Doctor.

Washington, April 30.—The monument erected in the Smithsonian grounds to the memory of Dr. Samuel D. Gross, of Philadelphia, will be unveiled on the 7th proximo. The memorial to Dr. Gross will be the second public mark of honor erected to a medical man in the United States. The Philadelphia Jefferson College faculty and students are greatly interested in the coming occasion, and a large delegation from Philadelphia will be in attendance. A special train will carry to Washington nearly all the professors and a large number of prominent graduates of Jefferson and about 150 students.

PRESIDENT TO START THE EXPOSITION.

Cabinet Day—Large Number of Appointments Will go to the Senate Monday.

Washington, April 30.—"Cabinet day; visitors not received" was the sign in Secretary Porter's room at the White House this morning. It was partially successful in turning away a number of callers. The President was in his own office early. The chief work of the day was in the cabinet meeting. No very important matters, it was said, were considered. Postmaster General Gary remained with the President some time after the other members of the cabinet had departed. They considered a number of post-offices to be filled by the President. The probability is that a big batch of new postmasters will go to the Senate Monday.

Tomorrow an enormous crowd of visitors are expected. Numerous appointments for visits have been made. The new Chinese Minister, Mr. Yu, will be received during the day. The Minister will be accompanied by his suite, Mr. Yang Yu, the retiring Minister and Secretary Sherman.

At noon the President will touch the button which will start the Nashville Exposition. Superintendent Marcan, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was at the White House today and will have the proper connection in shape when the time arrives.

Changes in the Civil Service Commission.

Washington, April 30.—Immediate changes in the personnel of the Civil Service Commission is in contemplation. It is not known which of the Democratic commissioners will be retained. It is understood, however, that A. Clark Donner, confidential secretary to Secretary Bliss, will be appointed on the commission. He was for a term of years appointment clerk of the Department of the Interior, and has been a close student of the Civil Service law and rules. He is a Civil Service reformer with just about the right admixture of Republican partisanship to it, it is said, please this administration.

DELAY NOT CONTEMPLATED

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS WANT TARIFF BILL DISPOSED OF.

May be Reported to the Senate Next Week and Passed by July 1st—Some Schedules Will be Materially Changed.

Washington, April 30.—There is the very best authority for the statement that the opposition do not intend to delay the tariff bill. The leaders of all the elements of the opposition have had repeated discussions of the question, and their calculations all look to the disposal of the whole matter by the first of July. They say that if there was nothing to take into consideration except their opposition, the bill could be disposed of before that. They express themselves as quite anxious to have the bill disposed of speedily as the Republican managers. One of the leading opposition Senators declared to-day that he had no doubt that the friends of the bill would consume a third more time in discussing it than would the opposition.

It is expected that next week the vacancies on the Senate committees will be filled and that the sundry civil appropriation bill will be disposed of. If the tariff bill is reported to the full committee Monday, it will probably be reported to the Senate before the close of the week. It will then be allowed to lie over long enough to permit the opposition to examine it thoroughly, and meanwhile the bill will be disposed of.

On some of the schedules the tariff debate promises to be red hot, and like the Wilson bill, when it passes the Senate it will be recognized only by its name.

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

Will Open Today and McKinley Will Touch the Button.

Nashville, Tenn., April 30.—Four thousand two hundred men are at work today putting the finishing touches on the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, which will be open for reception of visitors tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock. The city is gaily decorated and every incoming train adds to the throng of visitors. Director General Lewis says the day's work will find more exhibits in perfect readiness than they can see in twelve hours. The inaugural attendance, the conditions being fair, is variably estimated at from 35,000 to 50,000.

Work on exhibits will be continued in the buildings under electric light tonight. The ceremonies at the opening tomorrow will be simple. A civic parade will occupy the early morning hours in the city ending at the grounds where brief addresses will be made by expositions, State and city officials.

Michael Davitt in Washington.

Washington, April 30.—Michael Davitt, the great home-ruler and Irish member of Parliament, is in Washington on his way home from California. Mrs. Davitt's health is poor and Mr. Davitt has taken his family to the Pacific coast for a two years' stay. Mrs. Davitt is a marvellously entertaining talker on a wide variety of subjects. Of the arbitration treaty, he said he thought the United States had no diplomats because of the isolated international policy followed. American statesmen, he said, seemed to devote all their energies to domestic politics.

Collided With an Iceberg.

Halifax, April 30.—The steamer Knight Bachelor from Cardiff, April 18th for Norfolk in ballast, arrived today with bows stove in by collision with an iceberg Monday last. The steamer was south of the mail route. The lookout sighted the berg dead ahead a minute before the collision. The shock was terrific. The damaged vessel is a mass of twisted plates and angle irons.

FURIOUS AND BLOODY

Greeks and Turks Fought Fiercely at Vlastino.

TURKS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS

GREEKS WERE OUTNUMBERED BUT THEIR POSITION WAS STRONG.

Panicky Feeling Entirely Disappeared and Troops Ready to Give Battle—Report of the Fall of Volo Discredited at Athens.

Athens, April 30.—A dispatch from near the front at Volo, dated last evening, describes the fighting during the attack by the Turks upon Vlastino, ten miles from Volo, as furious and bloody. The Turks attempted to turn the Greek right, and made repeated assaults which were repulsed each time with heavy loss to the Turks. The engagement lasted over two hours, during which time near ten thousand Turks were under fire. The dispatch adds that the Turks were apparently not dismayed by their failures and that the Greeks expected a more furious onslaught on the morrow (today) at daylight. The Turks outnumbered the Greeks, but the position of the latter, the dispatch said, was strong. The Greeks government has no advice that Volo subsequently fell into the hands of the Turks, and the report to that effect from Constantinople is discredited.

Advices from Pharsala show that the panicky feeling that prevailed among the Greek troops when they retreated from Larissa and Mati has entirely disappeared, and the men, who are now as courageous as ever, will display no hesitancy in giving battle to the Turks when the occasion for fighting arrives.

Crown Prince Constantine has made a round of visits to camps in the vicinity of Pharsala, inspecting the various regiments, and cheering the men with predictions of success. The members of the staff of the Crown Prince who were recently recalled by the government to make room for more competent officers, went to Volo shortly after the notice of their recall had been received, and they are now en route to the Piræus in a small vessel.

Resistance to the Turks Will be Continued.

London, April 30.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Athens says the policy of the new ministry is the question of the hour. All await its decision with impatience. It is generally believed that the preparations for war and the resistance of the Turks will be continued until at least, terms can be made with the invaders. During the last days of Delianis ministry matters proceeded only half-heartedly and little or no preparations were made to send to the front the large number of reserves in the city.

Turks Occupy Volo.

London, April 30.—A despatch from Larissa confirms the news from Constantinople that a body of Turkish cavalry has occupied Volo, the principal port of Thessaly. The Moslem troops entered the city on Wednesday. No organized resistance to the Turks was offered. Twelve guns that were in a concealed position near the town were discovered by the cavalrymen, who took possession of them.

Greeks Compelled to Retreat.

Athens, April 30.—Despatches from the Greek forces in Epirus state that after five days fighting in the vicinity of Pentepigadia, the Greeks were compelled to retreat. As the army withdrew southward, Philippida was evacuated by the Greeks and was later reoccupied by the Turks.

Earthquake in West Indies.

Washington, April 30.—News of an earthquake in Guadalupe island, West Indies, came to the State Department today in a telegram from the United States Consul there. The telegram was dated Pointe à Pitre, April 29th, and read as follows: "Severe earthquake. Loss heavy. Many injured."

Will be Offered the Red Hat.

Boston, April 30.—It was to-day stated by the closest civilian friends of Archbishop John J. Williams of this city, that during the visit to be paid to Rome by the prelates and on which he will sail from New York on Saturday, May 8th, he will be offered and will probably accept the red hat.

Indictment Against Hunter Postponed.

Louisville, Ky., April 30.—The indictments against ex-Senatorial nominee Hunter and his friends and agents, John H. Wilson and E. F. Franks for conspiracy to bribe legislators, was postponed to to-morrow by the various attorneys to-day. A speedy trial was demanded and it was deferred to the next term of the court.

Reduction in Iron Freightage.

Birmingham, Ala., April 30.—A general reduction of about 20 per cent on iron freightage to the east and west will be made to-morrow by the various railroads leading out of Birmingham. With the co-operation of the roads the combination will be fully overcome.

ALTGELD IN DEEP WATER.

A Heavy Borrower at Numerous Chicago Banks.

Chicago, April 30.—Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, is in deep water financially. Altgeld has for many years owned a valuable eight-story building, 100 feet front by 180 deep, at Jackson and Market streets, is the chief owner of the Unity building, a sixteen-story office structure on Dearborn street, and within the past five years has engaged heavily in other building enterprises. Altgeld has had to have money and a lot of it. He was a heavy borrower of the collapsed Globe Savings bank. Referring to his money transactions he says: "The idea that I was a very heavy borrower of the Globe Savings bank is a mistake. I have built six of the largest buildings in Chicago. I borrowed heavily of some of the large banks in this city. No bank that ever loaned me a dollar has ever lost a penny, and I never got a penny's worth of benefit from the Globe bank more than I got from any other bank. So late as last December, Mrs. Altgeld had a little money of her own which was all the money she had in the world; not all the property, but all the money. She wanted to put it in a savings bank so that she could get it at such time as she wanted it. As good as dead."

The Globe Savings bank holds nearly \$80,000 of claims against Altgeld, nearly all of which are notes given by his former partner, Lanahart, which Altgeld endorsed.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Philadelphia Keep up Their Winning Streak.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 30.—The Brooklyn boys lost to the Phillies again today. The game was better played than yesterday. It was McMahon's first game with Brooklyn and he showed up in good form. Score: Philadelphia . . . 000201101—5 8 2 Brooklyn . . . 020000000—2 5 1 Batteries: Wheeler and Clements; McMahon and Grim.

Close Game at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., April 30.—The Colts only scored by a lucky two-bagger and an error. Louisville bunched hits on Callahan, who pitched a good game on the whole. Score: Louisville . . . 021000000—3 11 2 Chicago . . . 000000002—2 7 0 Batteries: Frazier and Wilson; Callahan and Anson.

Easy for Cleveland.

St. Louis, April 30.—Loose fielding by the Browns and Hutchinson's poor work in the box gave Cleveland an easy victory. Kissinger relieved Hutchinson in the eighth inning. Score: St. Louis . . . 000310000—4 9 6 Cleveland . . . 210122022—12 10 2 Batteries: Kissinger, Hutchinson and Murphy; Wilson and O'Connor.

Champions Win From New York.

Baltimore, Md., April 30.—The Champions can thank Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Stafford for today's victory, they giving Baltimore two runs and winning the game. Score: Baltimore . . . 100121000—3 9 0 New York . . . 000102000—3 9 3 Batteries: Hoffer and Clark; Sullivan and Warner.

Ten Innings and a Tie.

Washington, April 30.—Today's game was a tight battle, resulting in a tie, the game being called after the tenth inning on account of darkness. Both pitchers worked hard and were given splendid support. Score: Washington . . . 0020001000—3 7 1 Boston . . . 000030000—3 11 3 Batteries: McJames and McGuire; Sullivan and Ganzel.

CARS SUNK IN THE BAY.

Old Dominion Steamer Collides With a Freight Boat.

New York, April 30.—While the steamship Guyandotte, of the Old Dominion Line, was bound out this afternoon, she struck a flat carrying a number of freight cars. The accident occurred off the Battery. The boat was struck amidship and nearly cut in two. The float settled soon after the collision and a half dozen of the cars slid off and sank in the bay. A derrick on the deck was hoisted, and the Guyandotte's passengers, among the Guyandotte's passengers, when the collision occurred. "Many women ran about the decks screaming. The cause of the collision was the attempt of the tug captain towing the float to cross in front of the steamer."

Defaulter Dies a Fugitive.

Mexico City, April 30.—Two days ago a young man in destitute circumstances, giving the name of U. E. Walker, was admitted to the American Hospital here. He died within a few hours after reaching the hospital, and on his death-bed confessed to Rev. U. C. Evans, a Methodist missionary, that his right name was Charles E. Brodbeck, and that he had absconded from home at Lancaster, Ohio, with several thousand dollars last September. A photograph of the dead man was sent to Lancaster, Ohio, and identified as Brodbeck, who was formerly a prominent commercial traveler of Cincinnati. He died of alcoholism.

Wants to Keep Out of Jail.

Washington, April 30.—Hon. Jere M. Wilson, one of the attorneys for Elverson R. Chapman, the New York stock broker, who has been sentenced to thirty days in the district jail for raising to answer question of the senatorial investigation committee called on the President today and pleaded with him to commute the sentence. The President said he would let the matter under advisement.

Writ of Error Refused.

Washington, April 30.—The Supreme Court adjourned today until May 10th when it will assemble to deliver opinions but not to hear arguments. The application for a writ of error in the case of John Gibson against the State of Mississippi was denied today. Gibson is under sentence of death.

A RASH ASSUMPTION

It is a Mistake to Suppose That the War is Over.

NEW MINISTRY DECIDEDLY WARLIKE

WILL ATTEMPT TO SNATCH VICTORY FROM DEFEAT.

Understanding Between Russia and Austria—The Former to Occupy Constantinople at Its Pleasure—British Opposition Futile.

Special Cable, Copyrighted.

London, April 30.—It is rashly assumed in many parts of Europe that the war is virtually finished. It is altogether premature to indulge in such hopes until the result of the political crisis in Athens is fully assured. The new ministry cannot openly advocate a policy of surrender, even if it believes the struggle against the Turkish army is hopeless. The opposition have been from the first more warlike than the displaced ministry.

The latest Athens dispatches indicate that Prime Minister Ralli and his followers will continue to accuse the Greek commanders of cowardice and to affirm that the Greek troops will be able to retrieve the country's fortunes if they are properly led. The only thing that can be expected, therefore, is a further attempt to snatch victory from defeat. It is a desperate chance, even those who are most friendly to the Greeks do not expect them to succeed. In view of this situation there is a belief in certain diplomatic circles that strong efforts will be made to induce the Powers to interfere without the open solicitation of Greece under a secret understanding with the Greek government that all reasonable conditions, such as the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete, will be complied with.

Today's advance of the Turkish forces seems to make at least one more severe engagement inevitable. Telegrams sent from Athens today show that the new Prime Minister, M. Ralli, is the idol of the populace for the moment. It is probable that Greek defeat at Pharsala and the consequent peril of the capital will enable the ministry to gain the consent of the country to its making submission to the Powers. In the meantime it is fondly believed in most of the European capitals that the agreement of the Czar and the Austrian Emperor arrived at in St. Petersburg is a practical guarantee of the peace of Europe against all dangers. This agreement is interpreted in Vienna as the beginning of the end of the triple alliance and as significant of the grouping of the Powers. It is plainly intimated that no obstacle remains to the Russian occupation of Constantinople when the Czar chooses. It is assumed that British opposition will be futile, considering the strength of the combination against Lord Salisbury. It should be borne in mind, however, that the position of France and Italy is by no means assured on the side of the three Emperors. The friends of their return from the Riviera are disturbed by the fact that his health did not improve during his stay abroad.

ARMISTICE PROPOSED.

But the Powers Received It With Indifference.

Athens, April 30.—It has transpired that prior to the dismissal of the Delianis cabinet, M. Shouzes, the Foreign Minister, proposed through the British and Russian Ministers an armistice of three days. It seems that his proposal met with no response.

Advices to-night from Pharsala say that the Greeks under General Smolenski won another victory over the Turks at Vlastino to-day. The Turkish force which attacked the place numbered 8,000. They were repulsed with enormous loss. General Smolenski has telegraphed to Crown Prince Constantine that a body of Turkish grates the Greeks upon their success.

PLANNING A RECEPTION.

Arrival of the Mayflower's Log to be Celebrated.

Boston, Mass., April 30.—Plans are being made in Massachusetts for the reception of the Mayflower log. On June 21st, the British population of Boston will celebrate the Queen's Jubilee, and it is suggested that the presentation to the State of the manuscript made on that day. If it is done, there will be a great demonstration in Boston, and Mr. Bayard will come here to turn over the manuscript to Governor Wolcott in the auditorium of the Mechanics Building, in the presence of distinguished gentlemen from Canada and representatives of the British and American Governments.

Saw an Airship at 3 a-m.

Yonkers, N. Y., April 30.—Ambrose Hovey, Charles Barrey and Henry Fokersamp, prominent business men of this city, say that while proceeding homeward at three o'clock last Tuesday morning they observed a light in the sky which they believe came from an air ship. The light appeared red to them like that from a locomotive headlight and traveled toward them for some time. It finally turned away, however, and proceeded northward, finally falling out of sight. Several other citizens claim to have seen a similar light last night.

WORK OF THREE BULLETS.

The Sad End of an Apparently Happy Family.

Biddeford, Me., April 30.—A double murder and suicide occurred last night at Biddeford, a little village near here. The bodies of John C. Lane, a resident of the village, his wife and infant child were found in bed at their home this morning, a bullet from a revolver having ended the lives of each. A letter, written by Lane, stated that he had decided to kill his wife and infant child, but did not give the reason. This cannot at present be even surmised, as Lane's neighbors state that he was a temperate, peaceable man, and the family lived in apparent happiness together. A neighbor failing to find the members of the family about the house this morning, looked into the rooms, and in the chamber occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lane the bodies were found. A bullet hole in each body disclosed the manner of death. Lane was about 30 years of age, his wife a year or two younger, and the baby a year old.

WHIPPED BY A WOMAN.

What a St. Louis Merchant Got for Circulating Stories.

St. Louis, April 30.—William Moineke, a wealthy South Broadway merchant, aged 62 years, was cowhided to-day by Mrs. Mathilde Little, a tall and handsome blond, 30 years old. A few minutes before noon a cab appeared in front of Moineke's feed store. Mrs. Little stepped out. Under the folds of her long seal-skin cape was concealed a new rawhide whip. Mrs. Little approached Moineke slowly. She said: "Why have you circulated such stories about me?"

Moineke moved uncomfortably in his seat and did not reply. "Answer, will you, you contemptible cur. You richly deserve the horsewhipping I am going to give you."

NEGROES LYNCH NEGROES

SEVEN PAY THE PENALTY FOR MURDER, RAPE AND ARSON.

Detected by Blood Hounds—Confess Their Guilt—Six Hanged and One Mysteriously Disposed Of.

Houston, Tex., April 30.—For burning an old man, a child and a woman, a criminal assault upon two girls and the burning of the homes of the victims, seven young negroes were last night sent to their doom at the hands of an infuriated mob of negroes at Sunny-side, Waller county. Last fall a gentleman from Brenham was robbed of \$65. Suspicion pointed to four boys named Thomas, and they were caught having committed the deed, and said they had given \$30 of the money to Henry Daniel. Daniel spent the money and on last Sunday evening the four Thomas boys, according to their confession, decided to either kill their \$30 or kill Daniel. They carried out the latter part of the programme. Henry Daniel, an old negro, lived at Sunny-side in a little hut with his stepdaughter, Marie, and a seven year old child. Wednesday night the house was broken open, Marie Daniel and the child assaulted, and old man Daniel clubbed to death while trying to protect those in his care. Then the body of Daniel and his insensible stepdaughter were thrown into the house and the structure fired. The child was cast into the well. The murderers then left, thinking they had covered up the awful deed. The fire had not done much attention and when it was noticed that Daniel and his family were missing, the charred ruins of the house were searched and the terrible truth was soon made only too plain. Local officers went to work and were ably assisted by the best citizens of the neighborhood. Blood hounds were secured and they were not long in finding the right track. Before night they went straight to the place where the Thomas gang resided, and one by one they were secured Fayette Rhone, Will Gates, Louis Thomas, Aaron Thomas, Jim Thomas, Ben Thomas. The last four were taken to the jail and were arrested. When taken, all were smeared with blood. The hounds worked splendidly, and after the murderers had been confronted with the evidence of their crime, they confessed committing the deed. About twelve o'clock a mob broke open the jail and took the prisoners toward the Brazos bottom. A little later 40 or 50 shots were fired and the mob returned. This morning hanging from the limbs of a tree were found the bodies of six negroes. The bodies of Will Gates and Louis Thomas were burned from the waist down. Hundreds from all over the country are surging back and forth but always with that one tree as the center of attraction. All of the bodies are there except Williams, and he is not to be found. The shots probably explain his absence.

Argument Concluded.

Washington, April 30.—The second argument of the La Abra Silver Mining Company's case was concluded in the court of claims today, after two days' continuous hearing. Mr. Crammond Kennedy and Mr. John C. Fay were heard for the company, and Mr. William A. Maury and General John W. Foster for the government. The case grows out of an award of nearly \$700,000 made by Sir Edward Thornton as referee, which award Mexico asked the United States to reopen on the ground of fraud, and Congress sent it to the court of claims.

Declined the Honor.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., April 30.—Henry B. Foulke, at Onset Bay, the spiritualist camp ground, was offered the Presidency of the Theosophical Society in America. Countess de Buzzard, Dr. Giber, and a party of the discredited society, came on from New York and met Foulke, offering him the position. Foulke refused it unless they would make Onset camp their headquarters and change their policy radically. He says they have departed from the faith and must reorganize, and declines to enter into their factional squabbles.

MANY PEOPLE ON THE GO—A HAPPY MARRIAGE.

Special to The Tribune.

COL. MOSBY.

I have no idea how of acting the part of Timon and spending my life in reproaching fortune, but those acquainted with the facts will say that the emoluments of that position were a very inadequate compensation for those I lost by changing the colors of his (my) political coat.

"In a public letter in 1876, advocating

ing more encouraging. We have divine assurance that seed-time and harvest shall not fail, and if our crops do not continue in over-abundance we are sure of enough and to spare. The misfortunes of India and of the Levant will insure to our benefit. Unquestionably a better day seems dawning for our great agricultural interests.

ASHEVILLE'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION PROSPECTS GRATIFYING TO THE PARTY.

Special to The Tribune.

The first excursion of the season is to cruise to Asheville tomorrow under

And, haply, brooding there he catches
gleams
Of a reunion down the future years
Where Peace lies lissome by the sacred
streams,
And God in love shall wipe away all
fears.

Rocks, New South Wales. News has been received here that every box of sovereigns that went to the bottom has

"All Down But One"

Quiet House and Polite Clerks.

Architect and Superintendent
RALEIGH, N. C.
Architect of buildings of any description

in Raleigh and all parts of the country recommend and use

Julius Lewis Hardware Co

guards, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

W You may ask for.

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NEW FREIGHT ASSOCIATION

JOINT TRAFFIC RULINGS FOR SOUTHEASTERN RAILROADS.

Headquarters to Be in Atlanta, and Will Be in Operation by May 1st—Business Flat in the West.

Washington, D. C., April 30.—The Southeastern Freight Association has been formally organized here and offices opened. The articles of agreement are similar in all respects to those of the Southeastern Passenger Association formed yesterday.

James P. Parrott was elected chairman of the association, and Major J. W. Thomas permanent chairman of the executive board. Mr. Parrott was executive manager of the Pennsylvania Southern Railway, and Major Thomas is president of the Mobile and Atlantic Railroad. The following companies were represented at the meeting:

Atlantic and Western, Western of Alabama, Southern Railway, Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company, Plant system, Central of Georgia, Georgia Southern and Florida, Atlantic Coast Line, Merchants and Transportation Company, Norfolk and Western, Atlanta, Knoxville and Western, Georgia Railroad, Western and Atlantic, East and West Railroad, Tennessee Steamship Company, Florida Central, and Peninsula Railroad.

The headquarters will be at Atlanta. The association will begin operation May 1.

Mr. Edwin F. Hawley, of New York, president of the Minneapolis and St. Louis, and assistant traffic manager of the Southern Pacific, has returned from a twenty-two days' trip to California, whether he went to attend the first annual reunion of the officials and agents of the Southern Pacific Company in San Francisco. Mr. Hawley acted all the principal California coast points, and on his way home stopped over in Salt Lake City, Denver and St. Louis.

"Business all through the West, and particularly on the Pacific coast, is virtually flat," said Mr. Hawley, "and so far as I was able to judge, the people, like those in the East, were living on hope. Everywhere business was very poor, and conditions were generally about the hard times. Even in San Francisco the business depression was most noticeable. In Salt Lake, Denver and St. Louis the hard times prevailed, but the merchants generally were hopeful that a revival was at hand."

The Pacific roads are not doing a very heavy business. The Central Pacific is not moving any tonnage to speak of, for the reason that the mining interests along its line which used to form a great source of revenue are not working. On the Southern Pacific copper, however, is king, and the road is doing a big business in that metal. The far West is evidence of the hard times everywhere. The money bill is annoying the commercial houses, and merchants are anxiously waiting to see how it will end.

"As to the Minneapolis and St. Louis, we are doing a very good business, although the road has just passed through the worst storm period in fourteen years. Our tonnage is good, and we are doing very well for hard times."

AT HER SON'S GRAVE.

Bullet Ends the Sad Life of a Bereaved Mother.

New York, April 30.—There passed through the gates of Greenwood Cemetery just about noon yesterday a sad-faced, blue-eyed little woman, no longer young, but still retaining in her features traces of the beauty that once must have been hers. She wandered among the graves for more than an hour, and then climbed to the summit of Lookout Hill. There is the marble mausoleum that holds the body of James Gordon Bennett the elder. Upon the steps leading to this tomb the woman sat down for a last look at the beauty of life, the lilies and the pansies blooming in this place of the dead.

Several of the employees of the cemetery noticed her sitting there, but none of them approached her. By and by she drew from the little hand satchel she carried a memorandum pad and wrote on it a phrase in French. It was something about God never raising her from the dust.

A little while after that a gardener working nearby heard a shot. Running to where he had seen the woman sitting, he found her with a bullet hole in her right temple and in her hand a little silver-mounted revolver. She was still alive, but unconscious. An ambulance hurried with her to the New York Hospital, where she died within an hour without having spoken.

Unlike most of the cases of self-destruction that hospitals know, it was evident that poverty was not the cause of the suicide. The woman's gown was of dark blue cashmere, cut in the latest fashion. The underclothes she wore were of the black material, trimmed with costly lace.

She was identified last night as Henrietta Weinher by her brother, John Weinher, of No. 122 Hudson street, Hoboken. She had long been suffering from mental depression. Early in 1893 her son and only child died. He was buried in Greenwood in a grave adjoining the Bennett plot. The mother had never fully recovered from the blow.

Mrs. Weinher had not lived with her husband for some time. He was a fire-brick manufacturer, but was ruined in the panic of 1873. He took to drink then and his wife left him. Mr. Weinher died at Old Point Comfort, while his wife lived at No. 452 Manhattan street, New York.

On November 16, 1893, she attempted to kill herself at the base of her scalp and the other entered close to one of her eyes. She was expected to die, but recovered.

Costs Great Britain over \$6,000,000 to Dress Its Soldiers.

The British government \$6,000,000 annually for clothing furnished to the army all over the world. Each of the high possessions, however, has to pay back to a certain extent the amount which the uniforms of the troops stationed or sent there has cost, and the entails no end of complicated book-keeping.

Thus, for instance, pays for the clothing of its own troops, and also for uniforms of the men which England sends to India. The latter item is about \$675,000 annually. On the other hand, when a soldier comes home from India, that country has to be paid back the full value of the clothes they wear.

The government sells old and worn out articles to the second-hand dealer, who, by the way, usually accumulates a fortune in a short time. The value of cast-off clothes so disposed of is about \$140,000 yearly. The scraps returned after the uniforms have been changed, also bring a matter of \$30,000 annually. In all the authorities receive back about \$1,500,000, thus reducing the total cost of clothing the army to less than \$5,000,000 a year.

The best quality of everything is used in the manufacture of uniforms. In fact, it is said they are too good for durable wear. A huge factory in Pimlico, London, makes a large share of the furnishings, but vast quantities of foot and head gear are bought ready made.

Boots and leggings, for example, cost \$1,165,000 and head-dresses, \$250,000. The thousands of miles of flannel, linen, calico, cloth, velvet, etc., the millions of buttons, the tons of wool, the billions of yards of sewing cotton, that are made into smart tunics, tidy trousers and warm shirts cost \$2,425,000. The wages paid for making these up are over \$5,000 a week. Some of the salaries paid for this branch of excellent for England. The inspector of clothing receives \$6,000, and his assistants \$2,750 apiece, and so on down the long list.

But all this vast expense is probably much less than the annual outlay that France or Germany makes for keeping its soldiers smart in appearance in times of peace. In Germany, for example, every man in the army is said to have four complete suits of military clothing.—New York Journal.

Ex-State Treasurer Arrested.

Omaha, Neb., April 30.—The Sheriff of this county to day arrested ex-State Treasurer Joseph Bartley on the charge of embezzling \$201,000 of State money, and he will be arraigned in the Omaha Police Court to answer to the charge. The information upon which the warrant was issued was filed late yesterday afternoon by Attorney-General Smith. The warrant was at once drawn up and placed in the Sheriff's hands for service.

In the information Bartley is charged with having converted to his own use the proceeds of a State warrant for \$180,000, and the interest is added to it. This warrant was for the amount of money appropriated by the 1895 Legislature to reimburse the sinking fund of the State for a deficiency therein. The history of the warrant is interesting.

That amount of money was stolen in 1892 by Charles Mosher, President of the Capitol National Bank of Lincoln, and he served a penitentiary sentence for it. Another appropriation was made to reimburse the fund. After the warrant was drawn by State Treasurer Bartley it was brought to this city and turned over to the Omaha National Bank for the purpose of sale. This institution succeeded in placing it with the Chemical National Bank of New York city. The proceeds were transferred to Bartley, upon whose books, however, no account of the receipts of the money has been found.

In due course of time the Chemical National Bank returned the warrant to the Omaha National Bank, of this city, for collection. In response to this call, the State Treasurer proceeded to deposit State funds in the Omaha National Bank until the sum of \$201,000 was on deposit. This was the amount of the warrant, together with interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

With this money the warrant was duly taken up, and the accruing interest was paid. A peculiar feature of the case is that Bartley is already out on a \$50,000 bail bond charged with a shortage of \$500,000.

The attorney general says that as this transaction was clearly illegal and occurred in Omaha, the trial must occur here.

William J. Quinlan, Jr., the cashier of the Chemical National Bank, said last night that the warrant was negotiated by Bartley was purchased by that institution through a bank of Nebraska in 1895 for \$180,000, and that the warrant with accrued interest, amounting to about \$198,000, was paid in full in January of this year.

Humming Birds Board a Ship.

San Francisco, April 27.—A horde of pirates boarded the steamer Walla Walla, just now in port here, when she was fifteen miles off Cape Mendocino. There were about 200 of them, and they swarmed over the vessel, laying about them to right and left, and plunging their long swords into everything that seemed of value. Their gorgeous plumage fluttering about the deck made the ship seem like a bird fancier's shop, for these pirates were a big flock of humming birds with a stiff hand breeze behind them. They burst suddenly out of a dense fog, and alighted on the vessel at dusk on Friday.

The birds seemed so nearly dead with hunger and fatigue that they had lost all fear of human beings. They had probably been driven off shore by the land breeze and lost in the fog. Some of them perched on the first solid articles they saw, gave two or three little gasps, and then tumbled over dead. Some went straight for the heads of two or three women passengers who wore flowers in their hats, and began buzzing about them as industriously as if the flowers contained nectar. One flew into the ear of Mr. W. S. McFarland, and lodged there so tightly that it could not get out without assistance. Third mate Hogan caught one in his ear and one on his mustache, and neither bird lost a moment before it began to drill for food.

The captain and the passengers quickly did all they could to care for the half-starved creatures. They brought out pans of water and bread crumbs and lumps of sugar, and the birds made the most of themselves. Some of them ate until they were so full that they rolled over on their sides and lay on the deck, blinking happily at all around them. Lumps of sugar soaked in water were their greatest delight, but these they would not eat unless the lumps were held in some one's half-closed hand. Capt. Wallace held a lump of sugar in his mouth and two of the birds buzzed about his face, and sucked at the sugar greedily. The captain kept twenty of the birds in his cabin over night, and many of the passengers had a dozen each in their rooms. When the vessel was close to Point Reyes the next day most of the birds were liberated, and as soon as they looked about and saw land many flew directly to it. But about fifty did not care to risk even so short a journey over the ocean wave, and decided to stick to the ship.

But the sea voyage of the day before, was too much for the frail little things, and they gradually drooped and died. When the steamer Walla Walla came in port here yesterday the captain still had four humming birds alive, and the passengers had as many more.

Arizona Civilization Grows Effete.

From City Government.

A recent important event in the municipal progress of Phoenix, Ariz., called forth the following comment from one of the local newspapers:

"With the introduction of the Game-well system passes away the time-honored practice of giving notice of a fire by the discharge of revolvers. A fire was always a disclosure that a considerable part of Phoenix's population were habitual violators of the law against carrying concealed weapons. It made no difference when or where it broke out, no fire was ever started in Phoenix which was not immediately followed by a fusillade."

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1 Half Pint Williams' Crimson Fluid.
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SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1897.

When Mr. Bailey says he "wears no man's collar" does he mean to imply that he is no man?

It seems that preponderant ponderosity was not a Presidential incumbency, but a Cleveland heritage.

Even at this early day it appears that there are to be two Democratic parties in the field in 1900—Mr. Cleveland's and another one.

The Indiana Supreme Court has pronounced the Huggs act unconstitutional.—Kansas City Journal.

Were the members of the august body never young?

The Mormons of Salt Lake City are now hearing Mrs. Besant lecture on Theosophy. Her doctrine of seven personalities in one doubtless appeals to the elders.

The wife of our new Minister to Belgium has invented a new pottery glaze. This is not needed to smooth the way of Miss Bellamy Storer in the polished diplomatic society of Brussels.

What the old-gloved free trader objects to in the Dingley bill is that it may increase the cost of his London-made clothes. The measure strikes a cruel blow at the most sensitive point in his outfit.

There is a significant epidemic of sickness among the Spanish officers in Cuba. They all want to go home to Madrid to be nursed by the ladies, who are ever so much nicer than Garia's horrid Cubans.

It is costing Spain \$10,000,000 a month to prove that she cannot conquer the Cuban revolution. The fact has been so clearly demonstrated already that further efforts in that direction might be abandoned without leaving a trace of doubt in the public mind.

Market quotations show that the Mexican silver dollar is worth four cents less now than it was during the campaign last fall. The unfortunate coin is so feeble that it cannot travel outside of its own country without a nurse.

Persia is sending a commission to this country to notify us that she has a new Shah. We heard this news by telegraph a good while ago, but there is no objection to hearing it officially confirmed with all the Oriental gorgeousness that can be thrown in.

Ex-Secretary Olney has declined a complimentary banquet which his Boston admirers proposed to give in his honor. Unlike his former chief, Mr. Olney evidently feels that the kindest way to deal with the late administration is to let it slumber.

At last accounts the dignity of the Senate had not yet recovered from the effects of the jolting it had when Mr. Mason made his audacious speech ridiculing the musty customs of that venerable body. As soon as it regains the power of speech it will doubtless proceed to rebuke Mr. Mason as his impertinence deserves.

Turkey owes the United States \$750,000 for the lives and property of American missionaries destroyed by Turkish soldiers. The Sultan ought to be compelled to pay this bill before he is permitted to spend any more money on his campaign of conquest against Christian Greece.

Ex-Postmaster General Wilson's noisy opposition to the Dingley bill will be regarded by intelligent observers as indirect evidence that the measure is all right. If Mr. Wilson indorsed the bill there would be good reason to inquire whether it might not after all be a sham and a fraud.

KENTUCKY'S NEW SENATOR.

In the election of Mr. Deboe to succeed Mr. Blackburn as United States Senator, the Republicans of Kentucky have given direct and telling effect to the principles with which they advanced to victory last fall, says the New York Mail and Express. The result is gratifying and commendable in every way. It restores harmony to the State Republican organization after a protracted factional quarrel which more than once threatened to wreck it, and it adds another vote to the support of protection and sound money in the Senate. Senator Deboe's attitude with regard to the great questions of Republican policy is so distinct and aggressive that his declaration concerning it is worth repeating. Immediately after his election yesterday he gave out this definite statement:

"I favor a Republican policy in accord with the St. Louis platform.

"I am for sound money, a protective tariff, for the arbitration treaty, against trusts and combines where formed to interfere with rights of citizens, and for such laws as will best serve to build up American institutions.

"I deem it for the best interest of the American people to pass a tariff bill immediately, and to maintain a stable gold standard, and shall support proper legislation working to these ends. I am a Republican after the Blaine and McKinley style."

These are strong, clear, brave and many words. They prove that the Kentucky Republicans have made no mistake in their choice of a Senator, that the new member responds to every test of party loyalty, and that the great cause with which the administration is so deeply concerned has gained a powerful and courageous friend. Senator Deboe's utterance is a full and crushing reply to the report, set afloat just before his election, that he was at heart a supporter of free silver, and it leaves the authors of that malicious falsehood floundering in their own confusion.

The outspoken declaration of Senator Deboe should carry new hope and determination to the friends of protection in the Senate. It speaks for the order of things in the South, and it thrills with the impulses which, under the broadening development of industry, are bound to convert that magnificent region into an invincible stronghold of protection.

THE GREEK MINISTER FALLS.

The Greek Ministry has fallen and the opposition is about to be installed in power. While this avers for the present the danger of the downfall of King George and an effort to establish a republic, it is likely to silence but temporarily the voice of revolution in Athens, says the New York Mail and Express. The volatile Greeks have turned from an incompetent government to one which meets their views in its violent condemnation of the past conduct of the war. But the task of turning back the Turk, now about to be undertaken by M. Ralli, the reactionary leader, and his supporters, is a well-nigh hopeless one; and as nothing succeeds like success, so nothing fails like failure. If Ralli fails to accomplish that which is physically impossible at this late day, the people will probably turn upon the new Ministry, and chaos will reign. Then the deposition of the King, an effort to establish a republic, the intervention of the powers to maintain the integrity of Greece without a new triumph of democracy, and the probable coronation of Prince George as the most popular member of the royal family, in preference to the heir apparent, who is discredited by his direction of the Greek army.

To preserve the throne of Greece from destruction, rather than to preserve Greece from practical annihilation by the Turk, is now likely to be the eventual motive of European interference. In any event, the responsibility for the whole wretched business must finally be divided between the brutal and criminal attitude of the powers and the woeful weakness of King George. With the powers, the responsibility for the humiliation of Greece must date from the unfulfilled pledges of Turkey, beginning with the Berlin conference and culminating in the blockade of Crete. With King George, the responsibility begins with an unpardonable neglect of frontier fortification, continues in the appointment of incompetent favorites to the command of the army, and culminates in a weak consent to defy a Turkish invasion without preparation.

King George has built a house of cards, and the first wind has toppled it about his head. He is not a strong or a wise man. Hence he selected a Ministry that was neither strong nor wise, and which in turn became at the first opportunity a mere tool in the

hands of military leaders whose ambition outran their ability. The campaign has been one of errors from the beginning. Victory has more than once been deliberately thrown away; until a good fighting army is to-day utterly demoralized, and is merely fighting to cover retreat.

The outlook for the new Ministry is discouraging enough. Success is almost impossible, and failure must be followed by revolution. Greece is the victim of an enthusiasm which might have won in a just cause had it not been blind. And its blindness has been fostered by European duplicity.

SILVER'S NEW CONSPIRACY.

The mask is off. The plot is bare. The details of the Mine Owners' conspiracy of the Fifty-fifth Congress are before the country. It is a beggary poverty of invention—one that would disgrace any other class of malefactors—that has lent to this plan of revenue wreck so little of difference from that of the Fifty-fourth Congress. No one outside of the incurable ward of an insane asylum will fail to recognize in the "bi-metallic agreement" (proposed) amendment to the tariff bill of 1897 the "free coinage substitute" for the tariff bill of 1896, says the New York Press.

The chief resemblance lies, of course, in the completely impracticable and impossible nature of both schemes. As the Dingley bill wreckers of last year knew that their free-coinage substitute would never be passed by the House nor be signed by the President, so the would-be Dingley bill wreckers of this year know that this ridiculous proposition to drop to the financial standard of Mexico and give her a 15 per cent. tariff preferential in the bargain can do no more than cross the threshold of the Finance Committee room. But there is another and a more sinister resemblance. It is in the cold-blooded exhibition of the traitorous intent to increase and incite discontent in the country by delaying as far as possible the collection of adequate revenue and the imposition of adequate protection. It is a form of warfare which we have before, and with entire apostateness, compared to well poisoning—something to which the most barbarous Turk in Thessaly would not stoop. It is an attempt to create a revolution against a government by visiting hardship, hunger, cold upon its people.

The same shift of mine owners' "above-ground hands" who wrecked the first Dingley bill is now in control of the Finance Committee of the Senate. If it is true, as we have to believe, that Senator Wolcott is that sort of depey-dyed traitor who remains within the citadel only to open its gates to the enemy, they will deform this bill as they destroyed the other. Thanks to that voice of the people, which was never in this country so much the voice of God as when it spoke last November, they can do no more. The Republican cause of sound money and protection has gained no less than nine votes since that last conspiracy was hatched out to leave this, its twin, to addle in the egg. No "bi-metallic agreement" tariff can be sent to the House as was the free-coinage substitute.

But the reptile purpose of these conspirators can nevertheless be attained. To embarrass the government, to impoverish the people by further delay is all that they, in their diminished estate, hope to accomplish. This much they can accomplish by inserting and "debating" this amendment.

CONCORD ITEMS.

Blockade Still Captured—Democratic Primaries—Cotton Mills Running Full Time.

Concord, N. C., April 30.—Messrs. G. W. Means and J. S. Hill captured a blockade whisky outfit in No. 11 township, this county, last Sunday, consisting of mules, wagon, whisky, etc. The property belonged to Combs & Snyder, of Wilkes county. Mr. Means also captured thirty gallons of whisky last Saturday, in the heart of the city, the property of Isaac Barbee, of Stanley county. The dealers in tangle foot had better not come this way.

The contest over the municipal election which will be decided next Tuesday, May the 4th, for this town, is quite amusing. The Democrats called their primaries and put out a full ticket, headed by J. L. Crowell, for Mayor, a true-blue Democrat. Now Lewis D. Duvall, another true-blue Democrat, comes out and announces himself as an independent candidate against the regular Democrat, and as Mr. Duvall has been such a zealous Democrat, we are glad to see him break from the ranks of that party, for such a step must necessarily precede conversion and entrance into the field of the G. O. P.

Mrs. H. M. Barrow will go picnicking with all the little people belonging to the Juvenile Missionary Society to-day. A nice time is anticipated by the little folks.

Captain J. M. Odell spent yesterday in Durham.

All the cotton mills in this city are running full time while some of them are running at night. There is a lot of building going on in the city and everything seems to be taking on new life.

The bleachery at this place is going to be enlarged; the material is now on the ground, and work will commence soon.

W. L. R.

North State News.

Owing to the sickness of Judge Hoke, there was no superior court in Ashe at this term.—Allegany Star.

Mr. Thomas Sawyer, of Camden, is the father of 21 children—the oldest born 60 years ago, the youngest two years ago.

The farmers are busy preparing for their crops. Wheat is looking nicely in this section. An abundant harvest is expected, and more freezes come.—Allegany Star.

The total amount of gold produced in the State to date is estimated to be \$24,000,000, mostly in Franklin, Nash, Montgomery, Moore, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Union, Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, Jackson and Macon counties.

Greensboro Record, Wednesday: Richard Bowman, who was reported to have died of the small pox last night, a freight train from Mt. Airy a few minutes after 11 o'clock backed towards the depot. Bowman was on this track and was run over by the entire train.

There was a desperate fight Saturday night in Buncombe county between revenue officers and moonshiners, in which twenty-five men were engaged. An illicit still was found in a tobacco barn and was captured, as were four moonshiners, one of them, named Eldridge, being badly shot.

The Allegany Star says: The prospects for fruit are excellent at present. Esq. W. O. Hendren, of the Brushies, who left the city Saturday and informed us that the prospects for peaches and apples were never better. Very few peaches are killed, except in the valleys. "If no freeze or killing frost comes hereafter the Brushies will produce a beautiful crop of fruit of all kinds."

W. Duke, Sons & Co. made a shipment of their new and improved cigarettes this morning by express. They were shipped to parties in Memphis, Tenn., and were intended for quick delivery. There were ten cases of them, each case containing three thousand cigarettes, twenty-five thousand 10's and five thousand 20's.—Durham Sun, 29th.

A distressing accident occurred Monday morning in South West township. Mr. Clay Hood threw a large piece of wood out of a wagon, when the four-year-old son of Mr. Will Tyndall ran behind it and was killed. The child was under the wheel as it was falling. It crushed the child's head, killing him instantly.—Kinston Free Press.

A special to the New Bern Journal from Swansboro, says: "Dan H. Russell on his island here, has a field of the finest cabbage we ever saw in this section. They are as large as watermelons and Henderson success variety. Some of them measure four feet across, and the heads are remarkably fine and large. Mr. Russell is now shipping cabbages."

The Wilkesboro Chronicle says: Dr. R. W. S. Pegram, of Dellaplane, was in town this week and told us of a curious case he has in his office. It is a male fetus (premature child) that has a head, with two eyes, a nose and mouth. It has four ears, four arms, two backs and two breasts. It has one body down to the middle and bifurcated from there down. Each body has two legs, making four in all, and all are well developed. This human monstrosity can be seen at Dr. Pegram's office at Dellaplane any time.

The Salisbury Sun's Yost correspondent writes of a peculiar affair which took place in his neighborhood last Saturday. Some time ago Mr. Jacob Smith, Sr., an old gentleman, adopted a little boy child. Last Saturday the boy and Mr. Smith were in a meadow together, when the boy's father came to him. He was disguised and was not recognized by either the boy or the old gentleman until he seized the little fellow and made off with him, much against his will and against the protests of the poor old gentleman.

A young white man named Moore was on trial before a magistrate at Aulden Springs, S. C., Sunday, on a warrant sworn out by Miss Craven. While the trial was progressing the young woman fired point blank at Moore's head. The bullet took effect in the scalp, passed around under the skin, and came out about three inches from where it entered. It appears that the couple were engaged, but Moore wanted to be released. The young woman had had him arrested, and then the trial, attempted to take his life.—Statesville Mascot.

A Little Seven Years' Job.

New York Sun. Senator Tillman has introduced into Congress, by request, a bill authorizing Mr. John Cowdon, of Louisiana, and Mr. James S. Cowden, of Virginia, to make at their expense, with a view to ultimate compensation, a few improvements in waterways.

Their scheme is so modest in design as to be worth mentioning somewhat in detail. It contains three sections of features. First, they are authorized to construct ship channels of a specified depth and width at New York, Wilmington, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, St. Augustine, Pensacola, Mobile, Aransas Pass, Coos Bay, and San Diego for \$7,000,000 each, and \$2,500,000 per foot for each extra foot of depth up to forty feet.

Then they may build waterways from Lake Superior to St. Paul, and from Chicago to St. Louis, with a couple more from Lake Erie to the Ohio, at \$30,000,000 each, for specified depths, and \$5,000,000 per foot for extra depth. Next they may lower the flood line of the Mississippi, at \$10,000,000 per mile, at nine specified places, at the rate of \$5,000,000 per foot. They are also to deepen the Mississippi's low-water channel, from New Orleans to Cairo, and from Cairo to St. Paul and east to Pittsburgh, for \$30,000,000 in each case, with \$5,000,000 a foot for extra depths.

A couple of waterways, from the Mississippi east to the Appalachicola and west to the Sabine, will cost \$20,000,000 each, with extras at \$2,500,000 per foot. Harbors at Santa Monica, Norfolk and Tacoma will involve little more than \$7,000,000 each, with \$2,000,000 per foot for extras. The Cowdens also may cut the long-delayed Cape Cod canal for \$30,000,000, with \$3,000,000 a foot for extra depth. Then they may build up and remove Dog Rock, near Hell Gate, and "any other obstructions that may develop themselves in the channel of the East river," for \$8,000,000.

The next labor mentioned for this big scheme of contractors is a ship canal from Buffalo to Albany, price \$200,000,000, followed by a canal Delaware for \$15,000,000, and a fourth across Florida for \$100,000,000. There are extras a few millions per foot each for additional depths.

To top off the baker's dozen of projects of this enterprising pair of gentlemen, they or their assigns may "construct and operate" bridges of a specified character over any of the navigable rivers of the United States, under the authority of the Secretary of War and by consent of the local authorities. There are, it is true, already bridges over most such streams. But these

shall be removed by the Secretary of War "on the complaint of ten or more citizens who may in any way be damaged by such structures." And if he refuses to remove the bridges, he himself is to be "removed from that office, and the same with his successors, until one may be found who will so execute the law in good faith."

Thus it is clear that everything is provided for in this beneficent project, in all the world, "eight hours or less shall constitute a day's work, and fifty cents or more an hour's pay." An explanatory note mentions that "this bill means profitable employment within one year from its passage for every idle dollar and every idle person in the United States, directly or indirectly." There are, indeed, many explanatory notes attached to the bill, and the curious financial measure attributed to Capt. John Cowdon, which we described the other day, may be recalled in connection with the present scheme.

We have not yet cast up the total which this bill calls for, but that is a detail. The works spoken of are so limited that the bill prescribes that they shall be finished up in seven years from its passage; in fact, if anything referring exclusively to waterways is not completed within that time, "every such provision of this act shall be null and void."

A scheme like this might sometimes appeal to Congress, but we think it may not receive attention at this session on account of the tariff bill.

Smallpox on Board a Ship.

Vancouver, April 30.—Williamhead, the quarantine station off Victoria, B. C., has today a population of over 1,000 persons, including two doctors and the Hon. Marquis Breadalbane, Privy Councillor who is making a voyage around the world, and seven hundred Chinese, all of whom are living in an atmosphere laden with fumes of a sulphurous character.

The place became populated very suddenly yesterday upon the arrival from the Orient of the steamer Empress of China flying yellow flags. J. A. Fullerton, representing the Canadian Pacific, and Dr. Watt, the Dominion quarantine officer, were the only persons allowed to board the steamer.

Dr. Watt was informed that there were two cases of smallpox on board. The disease had developed on the way across.

Dr. Watt, in spite of the entreaties of some of the passengers, at once telegraphed from Williamhead that he would detain every one who came on board the steamer, as also those who had been in contact with her in any way.

He said he would hold the crew of the steamer and also her saloon passengers in quarantine for the full period of fourteen days. The steamer herself, he said, he would have to detain at least two or three days, and if she left then it would be under control of another crew. She carries nearly 200 men in her crew, and, of course, can be trusted only to the most capable navigators and engineers, and it can easily be seen to what an expense her owners will be put.

It is seldom that a steamship on board, and if the reverse be true, the Canadian Pacific would have a hard row to hoe.

The cost of the maintenance of the passengers in quarantine will not, it is said, be all borne by the Canadian Pacific, for it is specified in every first-class ticket that the ship is not liable in such emergencies.

There are 110 saloon passengers on the Empress of China, and there are besides between 600 and 800 Chinese. For such a crowd, even with the improvements which have recently been made at the quarantine station by the Dominion Government, there is not adequate accommodations.

The Empress of China brings a very large cargo, and it detained long in quarantine through the inability of the railroad to replace her crew on such short notice. The shipping interests of the merchants in nearly every city of the coast, as well as those of a great many points inland, will be more or less affected.

Passengers are grumbling bitterly at the lack of accommodations, and an effort is being made to charter a steamer, with the consent of the authorities, at least for the ladies, so that they will not have to be housed so uncomfortably close together.

Much comment is made upon the large number of Chinese who are coming over at this time of year in the face of the strong anti-Mongolian agitation.

Occupations cannot be found for one-tenth the number in the canneries or mines. The general belief is that these immigrants will make a desperate effort to smuggle themselves into the United States.

Typhoid Fever and Bananas.

New York Tribune. William C. Ussery, M. D., of St. Louis says that the best food for those suffering from typhoid fever is the banana. In this disease, he explains, the lining membrane of the small intestines becomes intensely inflamed and engorged. Eventually it begins sloughing away in spots, leaving well defined ulcers. At these places the intestinal walls become dangerously thin, and if solid food is taken into the stomach, it is likely to produce perforation of the intestines and dire results will follow. Therefore solid foods or foods containing a large amount of nutritive substances, as compared with nutritious substances, are dangerous and to be avoided. The banana, although it may be classed as a solid food containing as it does 95 per cent. nutrition, does not possess sufficient acidity to irritate these sore spots. Nearly the whole material taken into the stomach is absorbed and gives the patient more strength than can be obtained from other food.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

In all probability Eve did it because Adam refused to go and set out the geraniums.

After a man has moved, he never feels quite at home till the dog next door quits barking at him.

Instinct is what tells a woman five years afterward just what people didn't send her wedding presents.

The Lord helps him who helps himself, but he likes to have him wait till after the blessing has been asked.

A woman can never enjoy a visit very much, because she must always be worrying for fear her husband will use all the napkins for wash-rags while she is away.

You can always tell about how much smaller a woman's bust measure is than what she says it is by the number of sizes too big she tells you the shoes she has on are.

Yesterday Mr. Cleveland planted some watermelon seeds out in his back yard at Princeton. To-morrow morning he will sally out with a big cheese-knife, and if he doesn't find fruit as big as his head he will climb onto the roof of the house and denounce them for failing to keep their pledges.—New York Press.

A MODEL INSTITUTION.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Writes of Durham Schools.

THE CITY IS GREATLY BLESSED

EVERY GRADE IN THE INSTITUTION ADMIRABLY EQUIPPED AND OFFICERED.

Mr. Mebane and Mr. Parker returned to Raleigh yesterday after a Thorough Inspection of the Schools.

Yesterday Durham's public schools were visited by Mr. C. H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Mr. Charles J. Parker, secretary and treasurer of the teachers' association. They returned yesterday afternoon and asked for a Tribune reporter to accompany them to the Durham schools. Mr. Mebane wrote for the Tribune the following story, which is a gladly accorded publicity to the Durham schools. "I was very much pleased to see the more than realized wish of the Durham people to have such schools cordially received by Superintendent Toms. He carried us through the different departments, and kindly explained the workings of each. First, we entered the room where are the boys and girls from six to ten years of age.

"In this first grade room we found bright, interesting children all day work.

"We examined here copy books that were very neat and the writing remarkably well done, considering the age of the children. We heard these children read understandingly, and the children seemed to take in the thought and expressed it to us so that we could catch it also.

"We were carried on into the different rooms and were much pleased with the work in each department and the methods used.

"The children have not simply memorized off from memory 2 quarts make a quart, 4 quarts make a gallon, etc., etc., there is the quart measure, the pint measure, the peck measure, the bushel measure, etc.

"We heard the pupils of the various departments of work, and were much impressed with the quality of the work.

"Another thing that impressed us very much was the neatness of the department of work. The atmosphere of each room was pure. The various teachers were decorated with beautiful flowers and a great many growing plants, some of the rooms.

"We heard the pleasure of the hands with the teachers. "We do not hesitate to say, from a few moments' observation of each one of them is a model teacher. In fact, we think any lady or gentleman who holds a position in this school must necessarily be a model teacher.

"The manual training of this school is certainly one of the most interesting features of the whole school. The building is trained as well as the pupils handle the saw, the plane and various tools, as well as read Latin and Greek, and solve problems in algebra.

"Superintendent Toms secured a carriage and carried us over to see the graded schools, as well as the new building.

"The building is new and of such character that the colored people must have friends in the city of Durham. The spirit we like to see in our people. The colored people are among us and it is our interest as a people and as a State to help educate these people. Here we found the same system of instruction as we found in the white graded school.

"After looking through the colored schools we are sent out to Trinity College.

"We were cordially received by Dr. Kilgo, Professors Flowers, Bass, Meade and other members of the faculty. We enjoyed the company of these gentlemen for some little time, although it seemed quite short. We did not have the pleasure of going through Trinity College for want of time. We feel sure that Durham is greatly blessed from an educational point of view."

HOW TO MAKE BOMBS.

A Small Circular in Russian Tells All About It.

Washington, April 30.—A sensational discovery was made in the Postoffice department to-day. The offending document, a small folder printed in Russian, and directs the preparation of bombs. It tells how they may be made, how the mechanism may be worked, how they should be handled, and what precautions should be taken to prevent explosions while in transit or in storage. The little folder sets forth several recipes for high explosives and especially recommends those with a base of glycerine. It details the manufacture of dynamite and tells where the material may be bought; tells how to make gels, cotton, rubelite, mellinite and nitrofragnite. It recommends that the bombs shall be prepared in the small cans, from which the original label has not been removed.

The little paper is called the "Revolutionist," and contains nothing to indicate its office of publication. The date of the postoffice inspection is given as 1897. It is printed in Russian, and has several theories, but they all seem to take the press into their confidence.

CONVICTED OF TAKING THINGS.

Well Known Man Abstracted Papers From the Congressional Library.

Washington, April 30.—Philip McElhone was this afternoon convicted of the first and twelfth counts of the indictment charging him with taking and carrying away papers, property of the United States, from the Congressional Library. Motion.

McElhone is well known in Washington. He is the son of John McElhone, who for many years was chief reporter of the House of Representatives. Recently he married the daughter of Col. Wilson, U. S. Army, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds under Cleveland's administration. Deep interest in the case was taken, and to-day the court room was packed with people eager to hear the result.

DR. BARRO

PROTRACTED NAC

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DR. BARRON'S FAREWELL

PROTRACTED MEETINGS AT THE TABERNACLE CLOSE.

"Where Art Thou," Was Dr. Barron's Question to His Hearers—Much Good Has Been Accomplished.

Coming to the inclement weather last evening the audience was small at the Baptist Tabernacle compared with the attendance on the previous nights. Dr. Barron announced as his text Genesis 3rd chapter and 9th verse: "Where art thou?"

This was God's first question and it was to a sinner. This same question has been asked of all men. You are not asked your profession, your social or financial standing, but where art thou in regard to God? Are you in God's family or out of his house-hold? The Lord seeks you. He would be a father to you. He is wounded because you reject his blessed son and refuse to serve him.

We ought to be like Christ, we ought to love him and try to serve him. Are you a backslider? Where are you tonight? Some of you have never made any profession of faith in Christ, where are you? Where do you stand, are you for Jesus or against him? You must be on one side or the other.

Dr. Barron gave an invitation for those who could say that they had taken Jesus for their Savior to come forward and declare their faith and then accepted the invitation. A number rose expressing their desire for prayer that they might become Christians. One man united with the church. There will be baptism tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Dr. Barron dismissed the congregation with a prayer full of love and tenderness.

The sermon last evening was the last one Dr. Barron will preach in Raleigh at this time. He will leave for his home in Charlotte today. Dr. Barron is a preacher of great ability. His sermons are clear and forcible. He preaches "the old, old story" with great understanding and power. When he leaves, Raleigh will carry with him the love and esteem of all who have enjoyed the privilege of hearing him. He and his co-workers have accomplished much for the Master's kingdom in Raleigh.

CHART AGENT'S TRIBULATION

THE WAR UPON THEM CARRIED INTO ANSON COUNTY.

Chairman Robinson Writes for Special Instruction to Put an End to Their Operations.

School chart agents have indeed a hard road to travel these days, and they can give the State Superintendent of Public Instruction the credit of it. He is the cause of it all. The latest indication of the stormy way in which these agents are traveling, is a letter received by Mr. Mebane from Mr. T. C. Robinson, chairman of the Anson Board of County Commissioners.

In this letter Mr. Robinson says that Messrs. R. O. Evans & Co., of Chicago, are taking orders in his county for school supplies, maps, charts, etc. They are delivering these goods to the school committees and taking from them signed vouchers and bringing these to him (Robinson) for his approval, which is necessary before the county treasurer can pay them. He says he has signed a very few of these vouchers and is now declining to sign any more until Monday night, when the county board will meet. Mr. Robinson expresses the opinion that these committees are not acting wisely and urges Mr. Mebane to write him in full what he thinks of the matter so that he can be fortified on Monday night before the board. He will try to get the board to refuse to honor any of the vouchers and put a stop to what is generally conceded to be a useless waste of public money.

Mr. Mebane was out of the city yesterday and has not yet answered Mr. Robinson's letter, but when he does it does without saying that chart agents will find no consolation in it.

EUPHROSINE GERMAN.

Many Couples Participated in the Dance Last Evening.

The Euphrosine German Club of the A. and M. College gave a dance last night complimentary to the Euphrosine Club in the hall of the latter in the college building. Many of Raleigh's youngest ladies participated in the German, and it was in every respect a decided success. The chaperones were Mrs. F. H. Cameron, Mrs. M. T. Hay, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Bettin. The couples were Mr. Fred. Ode and Miss Annie Rogers, Mr. Thomas Simpson and Miss Ethel Norris, Mr. Frank Pinner and Miss Laura Williams, Mr. Dohna Uzzle and Miss Mary Seaton Hay, Mr. Wingate Boush and Miss Helen Primrose, Mr. Fred Lamb and Miss Ashe, Mr. Ed. Ward Wood and Miss Eliza Boushee, Mr. Louis Skinner and Miss Florence Johnson, Mr. A. R. Kennedy and Miss Mary Crow, Mr. Allen Higgs and Miss Fannie Hoke, Mr. Sidney Kennedy and Miss Jessie Carroll, Mr. William West and Miss Susie Tillinghast, Mr. John West and Miss Lucy West, Mr. Andrew Syme and Misses Lillie Rose and Florence Jones, Mr. George Syme and Miss Fannie Cameron, Mr. Jack Perry and Miss Maud Latta, Mr. Duncan Cameron and Miss Rosa Bates, Mr. William Smith and Miss Marie Smith, Mr. Bradley Wootton and Miss Ann Hawkins, Mr. Dennis Heart and Miss Adelaide Snow, Mr. Clifford Uzzle and Miss Marian Stamps, Mr. James Buchanan and Miss Gertrude Bush and Mr. John Whitaker and Miss Mattie Price. The stars were Messrs. Louis Skinner, George Badger, William Jones, Dale Stronach, Stanley Brown, James Baker and Moore Ecker.

Brigands Rob a Mule Train.

Chihuahua, Mex., April 30.—The band of bandits who robbed and murdered Edward Callaghan and J. C. Klein, prominent American mining men, near El Paso a few days ago, have made an attack on a mule train loaded with valuable merchandise on the highway west of here. Government authorities are aroused and scouring the country. They will be shot as soon as captured.

Twice Honored.

Washington, April 30.—Edward M. Dawson, of Maryland, was this afternoon appointed chief clerk of the Department of the Interior. He served in the same capacity under Secretary Noble's administration.

AN ENJOYABLE RECITAL

MISS M. E. MOORE'S STUDENTS AT THE BLIND INSTITUTE ENTERTAIN.

Recitations, Pantomimes, Music, Dialogues, Drills and Tableaux were Admirationably Presented—The Program.

The recital at the Blind Institute last night was a splendid success and was witnessed by a number of the friends of the school. The inclemency of the weather interfered right much with the attendance, but those who did venture out, speak in highest terms of the remarkable manner in which the blind students acquitted themselves.

As was previously announced, the recital was by the students of Miss M. E. Moore's department, elocution and physical culture, and the creditable manner in which the pupils performed their parts was a convincing testimonial to the culture and efficiency of their preceptor in these two highly important departments of study. Every feature of the programme was well received, and lack of space will not admit of extended mention of all.

The sword and dumb bell drills were well rendered, especially for blind children, and the two last features, poses, "The Death of Virginia and Clemency of an African King" were tableaux of much beauty and elicited storms of applause. The music recitations and dialogues were well up to the other features. The programme was arranged for the occasion as follows:

PART 1.

Indian club drill.
Anon. Haunted by a song, Sadie Bumgardner.
Pantomime, Old Folks at Home, Lena Small.
Sword drill.
Anon. Experience with a Refractory Cow, Calphernia Zachery.

Bartlette, A Lonely Tear, Fannie Rainey.
Selected, How Jimmie Tended the Baby, Sam Davis.
Dumb Bell Drill.

PART 2.

Anon. Almost a Man, Albert Watson.
Dialogue, Trials of a School Mistress, Sam Davis and Calphernia Zachery.
Tennyson, The First Quarrel, Florence Duncan.
Samuel Lover, My Wife is a Woman of Mind, Petronia Boykin.

Anon. Jim Brown's Prompt Obedience, Carrie Wells.
Buchanan Read, Rising of 1876, Henry Weaver.
Pose, The Death of Virginia.
Pose, Clemency of an African King.

WARREN HALL AS POET.

Tells of the Doings of the Secret Order of Pie Eaters.

A Tribune representative yesterday in moving about the apartments of the Supreme Court building found an interesting poetic report of a recent meeting of the now famous "Secret Order of Pie-Eaters," which was probably held on Thursday evening before Moses Stewart had the fearful dream described in a story published elsewhere in this issue.

Diligent investigation as to the authorship of the verses reveals strong indications that Mr. Warren Hall, the chief clerk in the Labor Statistics office, is due the credit of their production.

The report reads as follows:

MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING OF THE S. O. OF P. E.
The Rt. Rev. President—dear Dr. Cobb, Gave out a new order that made us all sob.

For he told Dr. Hamrick, that Dr. Mebane, Must give Dr. Hal. Ayer a very nice cane.

The next thing in order, an applicant came, Who through the society sought after fame.

And as the doors opened, on looking we found That poor Moses Stewart, lay there on the ground.

It seems that in coming he came by the way Where the goat, there in patience, awaited the play;

But as soon through the door as the applicant came He rammed Mr. Stewart just to keep up his fame.

When peace was restored and reason had sway, Dr. Cy. Thompson rose up to say That his clerk—Dr. Wallace—would now, then and there

Write out for the meeting a fine bill of fare. Then loud rang the cheers, and Dr. Fagan rose up

And proposed that the meeting adjourn to sup; It passed with a whoop, and trooping out came The members in dozens, but led by Dr. Mebane.

Supreme Court.

Opinions were handed down as follows on Friday afternoon:

Gash vs. Railroad, from Buncombe, affirmed; Henry vs. Hilliard, from Haywood, reversed; Cardon vs. McConnell, from Clay, affirmed; Roberts vs. Cocke, from Buncombe, new trial; Nash vs. Southwick, from Buncombe, affirmed; Hodges vs. Railroad, from Mecklenburg, new trial; Springs vs. McCoy, from Mecklenburg, new trial; Charlotte vs. Shepard, from Mecklenburg, reversed; Green vs. Bennett, from Stanley, modified and affirmed; Woodwork vs. Co., vs. Southwick, from Buncombe, affirmed; Witsell vs. Railway, from Buncombe, new trial.

Crown Princess Jeered.

London, April 30.—The Standard's Athens correspondent says that while the Crown Princess was driving home to-day after visiting the Ambulance hospital she was hissed and jeered by the crowd. So menacing did the crowd become that she was compelled to return to the hospital for safety. Later another carriage was procured in which she was conveyed with all speed to the palace. The coats of arms have been removed from all the royal carriages, so the people will not recognize them.

Choyanski Wants to Fight Fitz.

New York, April 30.—Al. Smith today received a check for \$1,000 from Parson Davies to back up a challenge that accompanied the check for a match between Davies' man, Joe Choyanski, and Bob Fitzsimmons. The challenge is for a fight for \$5,000 and the championship of the world before the club offering the largest purse. Davies says he will be in New York in May and will meet Fitzsimmons at any time and place he may name.

NOTHING IS TOO GOOD FOR YOU.

Closing time at the New Store is 7 o'clock p. m. sharp, except on Saturday, when doors will be open until 10.30 p. m.

SAILOR HATS.

Every day this week, new arrivals in the Millinery Department. Everything new, endorsed by our New York correspondent, Madame Reynolds, is expressed to us at once. We keep right up to the minute.

New things in Split Braids, Manilla, Senette and Panama Sailors. If there is anything new and worth having, we have it. Nothing is too good for you.

This week we will show the latest in Sailors in the correct styles for this season.

Knox and Dunlap styles shown only in Raleigh at the New Store—Millinery Department.

SPECIALS—To go Immediately Upon Arrival.

New Belts, New Hosiery, New Laces, New Silk Gloves, New Collars and Cuffs.

Latest Novelty in Chiffons, all Colors, Satin Edges, per piece, 45c Baby Caps, close fitting, 15c to \$1.35

Tam O'Shanter and Liberty Silk and Dotted Nets, very stylish for children.

Novelty Collars and Cuffs, Ruffle Edges, assorted colors, per set, 75c Ruching, all colors, for Neck and Sleeves, New Shades, 50c to \$1.75

Fans, New Shapes in Silk and Gauze, 25c to 1.25 Japanese Fans, all qualities, 1c to \$1.50

Vantane Sample Fans, about 1,000, retailed at wholesale prices; all kinds, all sizes, all styles. It pays to buy at Vantane's.

New Swiss Embroideries to Arrive.

Cut prices on all stock on hand; about one-third less than the regular price.

Biggest Bargain Yet.

2 Cases Gents' Negligee Shirts, manufactured to sell at \$4.50 a dozen; to close them out quick we make the price 29c

This is the best shirt offering we have ever made, and we have made some good ones.

Another Shipment of Polar Corsets, 39c

R. & G. Summer Corsets, 50c

R. & G. Summer Corsets, No. 410, \$1.00

Keochlin's Imported French Organdies, 25c

Special. One piece Brocade Etamme, worth 50c., special, 35c

One piece Black Grenedine, 40c. quality, Special, 25c

Gents' Straw Hats. 10 dozen Young Men's Yacht Hats—seldom two alike—different styles, Manufacturer's Samples. Wholesale prices \$12, \$15 and \$18 a dozen, we have lumped them altogether at one price. Your Choice at 98c

Gents' All Silk Club Ties, 10c

Linen Goods of Extra Value. Damask and Towel Department, largest and best 25c Towels in town.

Cotton Crashes for Kitchen Towels, 3c

All Linen Huck Towels, 5c

Twilled Linen Striped Towels, 10c

Blea Damask, Colored Border, 10c

Cream Huck, Hemstitched, 12 1-2c

Unbleached Damask, Red Border, 15c

Bleached Damask, Tied Fringe, 20c

Hemmed Open Work, all Linen, 25c

Fancy Border, H. S. Huck, 25c

Turkish Bath, Cream, 10c

Extra Large Turkish Bath, 15c

Blea Damask, Table Cloths, 25c

Cream Damask, 20c

Turkey Red Damask, 15c

Linen Doylies, Colored Borders, 40c

Fruit Napkins, 50c

Blea Doylies, Large Size, 50c

Damask Doylies, Fringed, 75c

Dinner Napkins, Full Size, \$1.00

Must Serve His Term.

Washington, April 30.—The President has decided not to interfere in the case of Joseph Dunlop, proprietor of the Chicago Dispatch, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for sending improper matter through the mails. A strong effort was made to secure his pardon on the ground that his life would be placed in jeopardy by his imprisonment, but the President decided that Dunlop must serve out his term.

Salagora Still Held by the Greeks.

Athens, April 30.—The Greeks are still holding the town of Salagora on the Gulf of Arta, which they captured from the Turks and continue to besiege Preveza on land.

Displacement.

Lewiston Evening Journal. They were telling fish stories in a Lewiston barber shop. "I caught a pickerel the other day out of a pond in this county, and he was the biggest pickerel I ever saw."

"How much did he weigh?" "Dunno; but when I pulled him out he lowered the lake four inches."

A big delegation of local K. of P.'s returned this morning from King's Mountain, where they spent yesterday afternoon to institute a new lodge. They were assisted by visitors from several neighboring lodges, and made a night of it, putting through fifteen of the boys. Mr. Lee Robinson reported a good time, and says he never saw niter work done. —Kinston Free Press, 23th.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

FOR THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATES

AND SCHOOL COMMENCEMENTS.

White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Fans, Gloves, Sandals, and all the little things that Make Commencements a Success.

Specialties in which we are unrivalled. Our great facilities give opportunities that no other house can share, and our customers are cordially invited to take advantage of the great values we offer.

8-4 White French Organdies at 25, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 75, 85c. and \$1.00 per yard.

48 inch Decca, Calcutta Muslins at 75c. per yard—really "Woven Webs of Wind"—the daintiest, sheerest white cottons ever woven.

48-inch Organdie Lisse at 75c per yard—a success—very sheer, and comes improved from the laundry.

32-inch Batiste Mulls and Persian Lawns at 25, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60c. per yard, new and old favorites.

Plain and Morte Taffeta Ribbons, Chiffons, Mouseline de Soies, Hosiery, Gloves, Fans, Laces, Sheer Embroideries, Sandals, and all the little accessories in assortments by far the largest we have ever shown.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

"PARADISE"

FOR SALE.

This desirable place is in sight of the ocean and enjoys the delightful sea breeze; five miles from Morehead City, N. C.; bounded on the South by Bogue Sound, on the North by Newport River, both navigable streams, and lawful fences.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad runs through the centre of the farm and in full view of the residence, with a station near by. The water pure and healthy. The farm contains several different kinds of soil and is adapted to any kind of crops grown in the State. Game, fish, clams, oysters, escallops, etc., are abundant. This place is adapted to trucking, fishing, stock raising or any other occupation one can follow in the Country.

"PARADISE"

CONTAINS ABOUT

Five Hundred Acres.

This is a rare chance to get a place with so many advantages and no disadvantages, and at so low a price. Who will be the lucky one?

Call on or address,

BROUGHTON & CO.,

Farm Agency,

Phone 206-B.

RALEIGH, N. C.

T. L. Eberhardt,

MANUFACTURER OF

ICE

RALEIGH, N. C.

COLONIZATION IN THE SOUTH

SUCCESS DEPENDS ENTIRELY ON INDIVIDUAL EFFORT.

Some Succeed, Others Fail—Man Who Works and Thinks as He Lives Will Prosper—Many Dangers as Well as Advantages.

Atlanta Constitution.

Has the experiment of successful northern colonization not passed the danger line?

This question is one that is often asked, and hardly answered, because it is much easier to throw an interrogation hook at a man than it is to answer a quizzical. Still, the question grows important with repetition, and the more reserved the answer the more pressing it becomes.

What at first was a question of curiosity has now become one of pertinence. Just before leaving Atlanta I was called upon by a prominent clergyman, whose first question was accompanied by a qualifying statement, thus: "Now that you are going to investigate the development of south Georgia, do you intend to tell the truth? I ask the question in this form because the boomer creates false hopes, misleading not only those who are entrapped into investment, but those who, being called upon for opinions, rely upon what they have been told. Not a day passes but I receive letters from fellow churchmen and clergymen asking my private opinion about the advisability of going to south Georgia. I am loyal enough to my State to want them to come, but I cannot afford to lend my name to any misrepresentation that would cause them to come and meet with disaster."

Here is the situation in a nutshell. The movement South is under way—it has become a force; but a little more momentum and it will grow into an avalanche. The real estate men and the boomers have done their work, and the masses, calling upon these agencies in whom they have most confidence, ask for that final word of advice, and that word is too important and weighty in its consequences to be lightly given. Unfortunately the colonies already established have not been in existence long enough to furnish a conclusive answer. As in all new movements, the advance guard has been largely composed of enthusiasts and dreamers, and we are compelled to look around for the more stable in the number, who do not allow their imaginations to run away with their pride.

The answer, then, must be divided so as to fit the exigency, and the best division I have yet seen is one furnished by Major P. Pelham, of this place.

"Two classes of men," said Major Pelham, "have their faces turned this way—city and town men drawing salaries, and farmers who know what it is to work in the ground. The first class would fail wherever they went because they are proceeding on a false basis. They dream of a paradise of fruits and flowers, where there is nothing to do but to pluck them. With them there is neither disaster nor obstacle—smooth sailing all the way through. They dream of an escape from constant employment and taskmaster, forgetting that necessity is the hardest of taskmasters and that the farmer of all men must be a master of resources. That such men should fail is a foregone conclusion, and to charge their failure to the country would be the clearest injustice. We have suffered some from this class, and cannot in the nature of things fail to suffer more."

"To the practical farmer, or the young man still sufficiently master of himself to turn to something new, there is the high possibility of success."

But even these men are impeded by a difficulty, which is one of their own making. I want to say it kindly, but they are so self-opinionated that rather than take advice they suffer several seasons of disaster before they come to the profitable conclusion to learn the experience of those who have been there before them. It is no unusual thing to see a northern farmer come into a community talking loudly of the advantage of methods pursued in their old homes, and decrying the antiquated methods of the southern farmer. Of course this southern farmer knows nothing of the newcomer's cares about learning. He starts in by himself to surprise the neighbors, and he does it, but not in the way he expected to. Now the southern farmer is behind the age and many things, but a great deal that he does springs from the necessity that it is the thing to do in that time and place. It is the lesson of experience which he has inadvertently learned. Nothing is more true than that the southern man plants corn as it should be planted in the South, and the northern man as it should be planted in his region, while neither method would be to be transplanted to the other.

"This leads me to this undeniable conclusion: That where northern push and thrift adopts southern experience success is already attained. The first thing for the stranger to do, then, is to consult his neighbors as to deep or shallow plowing, as to the seasons when to plant and when to avoid it. Such a man will begin right, and will succeed. Every northern farmer who has succeeded has adopted this method, while those who carried out their preconceived plans have failed."

This explanation of how to attain success recalls a conversation with Mr. Herbert Murphy, of Waycross. He landed in Waycross about twenty years ago without a dollar in his pocket. Now he is rich and a bank president.

"When I first came South," said he, "I thought I knew it all, and would receive advice from nobody. Massachusetts was my ideal—as they put it, I solved and reaped there concluded to do in Georgia. I soon found out that I was on the wrong track and that southern methods which I had laughed at were but the methods of experience. I did disdain to go to my southern neighbor and ask him how his corn grown side by side with mine, had made a better yield. I began to learn, and instead of leading the southern farmer I began to follow him, and then I began to prosper. It is a great mistake, and a general one, for northern immigrants to do as I did."

Contributions to the Insurance Fund.

From the Courier Journal.

The smallest contribution to Uncle Sam's conscience fund received up to date was delivered at the Treasury on Saturday last, April 17th. Its amount was one cent, and accompanying it was a brief scrawl saying: "This morning I purchased a package of newspaper wrappers which I overran one, and I inclose a penny to balance account." The communication was signed "Honesty," and it is easy to imagine the feeling of virtue which must have puffed up the sender after performing this noble deed. The Treasury, however, would have liked it better if he had kept the money, because the receipt of it rendered necessary the making out of a voucher transferring it formally to the national funds. This had to be signed in due form by the

Assistant Treasurer of the United States, after which the documents were filed. Record of the item was also made in the book in which the accounts of the conscience fund are kept.

This fund was opened by the Register of the Treasury in the year 1811 in order "to show from time to time the receipt of moneys by the Government from unknown persons." All contributions to it are covered into the national funds as a "miscellaneous receipt," and, according to law, may be used like any other assets. Remittances "on account of conscience" are received very frequently—sometimes, indeed, as often as two or three times in a week. As a rule, the letters accompanying them are not signed. Often they are illegible, and a disguised hand is apt to be employed. In some cases it is evident that the illiteracy is assumed to help the disguise. Not seldom the money is forwarded by clergymen at the request of penitents. Usually there is no clue to the letter except a postmark.

It might be imagined that such contributions would not be of sufficient moment to pay for the trouble they give. This is very far from being the case, however. From 1811 up to the first day of last January, the total of remittances to the fund had amounted to \$289,913—quite a tidy little sum from the point of view of a poor old gentleman like Uncle Sam who is living beyond his means. During the last year was received. It was \$14,225, and was forwarded from London by our Consul General there. The Consul General had it from the Rev. Prebendary Barff, Vicar of St. Giles church, in Triplicate, London. The clergyman declined to say where it came from, and gave no other information except that the cash was rightfully due to the United States Treasury from one of his own parishioners.

It must be a remarkably severe stroke of conscience that obliges a person to give up \$14,225. Nearly all the contributions of the kind are very small, most of them being only a few pennies. It was an unusually frank, though long delinquent, debtor who walked into the office of the Secretary of the Treasury on the 21st day of last January, and handed to him personally \$100 in bills, requesting that his name should not be mentioned. Much more typical is the case of a woman residing in Lamar, Tex., who not long ago wrote, saying: "Inclosed find five cents, which I wish to refund, as I used a canceled stamp when it took three cents to send a letter." The extra two cents was for interest. Most contributors are satisfied with repaying the principal of what they owe, but now and then the self-accusing monitor demands the addition of the legal usury.

A remittance of five cents is signed by "One who wishes to live a Christian life." Fifty dollars, representing an overpayment made years ago by the Government, is sent by "One who has striven to do right." In another the sender of \$4 is inspired to the act by the fact that "he has become a Christian man." This last is for unpaid customs duties. Most people do not hesitate to evade the payment of such duties, but now and then some body is seized with a stroke of conscience afterward. Probably from a foreigner is a contribution of \$2, accompanied by a slip of paper, on which the words "The Washington fund," are written. Somebody in Baltimore forwards \$50, with a scrawl which reads: "Internal revenue, fruit distillery; of long standing."

In June last a Connecticut ex-soldier sent thirty cents' worth of postage stamps to pay for sugar stolen by him during his service as guard over certain commissary stores during the war. He stated that the sum remitted represented principal and interest. Inasmuch as sugar was then worth about twelve cents a pound, the officials have been somewhat puzzled to imagine just what quantity of the saccharine luxury was taken. Ninety-five cents in postage stamps come evidently from a woman; it has to be converted into currency before it can be transferred to the fund. Printed in pencil on an envelope, which contained the words "The Washington fund," is the inscription: "May I, due U. S.; don't wish any doubt, so inclose this." From New York city not long ago, arrived the sum of \$135.56, accompanied by a statement to the effect that the money was due on diamonds which had been smuggled through the custom-house there.

The biggest conscience contribution up to the date of the receipt of the \$14,225 already mentioned, was \$8,000. This was forwarded in very strange fashion, the halves of eight \$1,000 United States notes being sent, with a letter saying that the remitter would furnish the other halves as soon as the first ones were acknowledged in the press. Remittances of this kind are always acknowledged in the newspapers of the city of Washington, and no exception being made in this case, the complementary halves came along in due time. It is believed that a good many of the sums received in this way are from persons in a morbid state of mind. Not really owing the Government anything at all, they imagine that they do so, or that possibly something may be due from them, of which they are not exactly aware. There is an occasional lunatic, whose conscientious feelings are merely phenomena of a disordered mind.

On one occasion \$4,995 reached the Treasury, simply folded in a sheet of paper, with the words "Conscience fund" written on it. Some time ago a remittance of \$340 was received from a man who felt sorry for "having beaten his passage on a Government train during the war." Not a few debtors of this kind enter into serious consideration of the honesty of the Government officials, and one way they have of guarding themselves against lack of conscience by folks in the Treasury is to send bills to the Secretary of the Treasury and the other half to the Treasurer of the United States. One person who sent \$2,500 was so cautious as to mail at the same time \$500 to the Secretary of the Treasury, \$500 to the United States Treasury, and \$400 to the Assistant Treasurer at New York.

People may steal from Uncle Sam occasionally, but he more than recoups himself by what he gains on paper money that is destroyed and so money offered for redemption. Some queer cases of this sort have been turned up lately. For example, only a few days ago, the Town Treasurer of a moderate-sized community out in Michigan had \$417 of town funds paid to him late in the afternoon. The bank being closed, he did not know what to do with the money, so he decided at length to take it under the barn. The next morning he went to get the cash, but discovered that the family goat was ahead of him. It was busily engaged in chewing up some bills of large denominations, which it seemed to have chosen by preference. While some of the smaller ones were scattered about, the man shooed away the goat, and managed to pick up \$75 in notes, which the animal had not had time to consume.

Sometimes babies eat money, and then it is very awkward, because it is not practicable to cut the infant open and a mild emetic is not always efficient. But in the case of a goat there is never any question as to the proper

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course to pursue. In this case, accordingly, the owner slew the animal and recovered the missing cash from its stomach. He sent it on to Washington in the shape of an unpleasant word, and the Treasury experts managed to identify \$137 of it. Considering the difficulty involved, they thought that the Town Treasurer would be delighted, and waited for thanks to arrive from him. Instead, they got a letter asking where in hell the balance of his money was, and explaining that he could not afford to lose it.

Another very recent case was that of a man in Texas who is a dealer in cattle. He drew \$500 from his bank, and went to buy some steers. Entering the inclosure in which the animals were confined, he inspected them, with a view to purchasing one. Meanwhile an enterprising young heifer saw his large wallet protruding from his hip pocket with the ends of a bunch of greenbacks sticking out, and decided to annex the same. When the dealer discovered his loss, the heifer had pretty nearly finished chewing up the missing property. It rejected some fragments of the pocket-book, but had already swallowed the precious contents. The man, not to be killed by the animal, and the contents of its stomach were forwarded to the Treasury Department. Luckily all of the bills were satisfactorily identified, not having undergone much digestion, and the dealer will get his \$500 back.

A good deal of money is destroyed every year in drunken quarrels, and intoxicated men often set fire to greenbacks for the purpose of exhibiting their indifference to wealth. When they get sober, they are sorry and send in the charred remains, if there are any, for redemption, with some made-up story to account for the accident. One of the most hopeless cases considered by the Redemption Division lately was that of a wallet filled with money which was dropped into a well near Taos, Va. The pocket-book is now in the hands of the experts at the Treasury, with its contents; but the owner, who is a poor fellow, is unrecognized pulp. No ordinary person would imagine that the pulp had once been cash. It seems that the wallet lay for a number of days at the bottom of the well, and was only recovered on drawing off the water. The owner will not get back one cent.

There are plenty of people whose consciences do not restrain them from trying to cheat Uncle Sam, and the Redemption Division is a favorite mark. Undoubtedly they sometimes succeed, but they must be pretty clever to do it. Only a few days ago a letter arrived from a young woman in Ohio who was visiting friends at a distance from her home. According to her account, she received a communication from home inclosing a \$20 bill. After reading the letter, she absently threw both it and the money into the grate, where they were nearly consumed. She forwarded the ashes of the letter and bill to Washington, where the money was found to be only \$2 and the letter nothing but newspaper scraps. She will be lucky to escape prosecution.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

Strange Prediction About the Scotch Earl-dom of Mar.

Some persons have gone so far as to say that the "prophecies" of the Old Testament were written after the events that they "foretold." That is a may be, but there are some prophecies, not in the Bible, that are known to have been fulfilled; and what with the extension of printing and typewriting, it seems probable that hereafter either there will be fewer prophecies, or that their fulfillment will be spotted with neatness and accuracy. One of these fulfilled prophecies of more or less modern times relates to the South earldom of Mar, and is eminently worth reviewing.

In the first place, the earldom of Mar is very old. The British House of Lords, having done some hinky-panky business with it in 1868, giving it to a person that all the Scotch lawyers said was not entitled to it, in 1885 reconsidered their motion to some extent, and confirmed the title upon the rightful claimant, but cut off about 400 years of its age. The title really dates from about 1014, when Donald, duke of Mar, fought at the battle of Clontarf in Ireland, when Brian Boroihme was killed. In 1866 the Earl of Mar died, and the Earl of Kellie claimed the title by virtue of a deed given by Mary, Queen of Scotland, in 1565; no Scots lawyer believed in the claim, but the House of Lords gave the title to the Earl of Kellie. In 1885 the Lords decided that that original title belonged to John Francis Erskine Goodve-Erskine, but they dated it back only to 1494 "or earlier."

The original earldom was very wealthy, so much so that the crown of Scotland seized upon its lands whenever it could. From about 1435 to 1565 the crown held the lands, and four younger sons of the Scotch kings were created earls of Mar; but in each case they died, and in four years the grants were declared to have been "inept." Finally, in May, 1565, Queen Mary granted to Lord Erskine a charter of reparation (not the deed under which the Earl of Kellie claimed the title).

Now comes in the prophecy, which is attributed either to Thomas the Rhymer, to the Abbot of Cambuskenneth, or to the regular household poet or bard. It was taken down in writing in 1599, as follows:

"Proud Chief of Mar: Thou shalt be raised still higher, until thou sittest in the place of the king. Thou shalt rule and destroy, and thy work shall be after thy name; but thy work shall be

the emblem of thy house, and shall teach mankind that he who cruelly and haughtily raiseth himself upon the ruins of the holy cannot prosper. Thy work shall be cursed and shall never be finished. But thou shalt have riches and greatness, and shalt be true to thy sovereign, and shalt raise his banner in the field of blood. Then when thou seemest to be highest, when thy power is mightiest, then shall come thy fall; low shall be thy head amongst the nobles of the people."

"Deep shall be thy moan among the children of dool (sorrowed). Thy lands shall be given to the stranger, and thy title shall lie among the dead. The branch that springs from thee shall see his dwelling burnt, in which a king is nursed—his wife a sacrifice in that same flame; his children numerous, but of little honor; and three born and grown, who shall never see the light. Yet shall thine ancient tower stand, for the brave and the true cannot be wholly forsaken. Thou must dree thy weird, until horses shall be stabled in the hall, and a weaver shall throw his shuttle in thy chamber of state. Thine ancient tower shall be a ruin until an ash sapling shall spring from its top-most stone. Then shall thy sorrows be ended, and the sunshine of royalty beam on thee once more. Thine honors shall be restored, the kiss of peace shall be given to thy countess, though she seek it not, and the days of peace shall return to thee and thine. The line of Mar shall be broken, but not until its honors are doubled and its doom is ended."

Now for the way this has worked out. In 1571 and 1572 the Earl of Mar was regent of Scotland, and "sat in the place of the King." He destroyed Cambuskenneth Abbey and took its stones to build a palace in Stirling, which was never finished, called "Mar's Work."

In 1715 the Earl of Mar raised the banner of James VIII., of Scotland, whom the English called the "pretender," and was defeated at Sheriffmuir in a field of blood. His title was forfeited, his lands confiscated and sold to a stranger, the Earl of Fife. The grandson of the exiled Earl lived in Alloo Castle in poverty near the end of the last century. The castle had been the home of James VI., as an infant. One night it was destroyed by fire, Mrs. Erskine being burned to death. Three blind children escaped and lived to old age; the family, thus burned out, moved away.

About 1804 a troop of cavalry, raised to repel the threatened French invasion, stabled their horses in the remains of the great hall, and in 1810 a weaver was found with his loom in the principal room of the castle. Having been dispossessed in Alloo for rent, he had gone to the castle. Between 1815 and 1820 an ash sapling actually grew at the top of the tower, big enough to be shaken by visitors without being torn up.

In 1822 George IV. went to Scotland to search out the families that had suffered from their adherence to the Stuarts' cause, and first among them he found Mr. John Francis Erskine, the grandson of the Earl of Mar in 1715. To him the king restored the earldom in 1824. The countess of the grandson of this restored earl was never present at court, but once was in a small room of Stirling Castle when Queen Victoria entered. The Queen asked who she was, and when she learned, kissed her. When this earl died in 1866 his cousin, the Earl of Kellie, claimed the title under a second charter of 1565, and won his case, so that the honors were doubled. But even yet the prophecy was not complete. The nephew of the earl who died in 1866 got the older title in 1885, so that now the line of Mar is broken.

It is easy to say that the prophecy was composed after the events. But admitting that part of it may have been, much of it has been fulfilled since 1799. The horses and the weaver came since that year, as do the restoration of the earldom, the kiss of peace, the doubling of the honors, and the breaking of the line of Mar; this last came only twelve years ago, in fact. So the weird has been dreed out, and, naturally not on the best of terms, it may be hoped that peace rests upon the oldest family of Scotland.

Explained.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Senator Forney, of the Kansas State Senate, has a young daughter who tells why her father introduced so many freak bills in the Senate. "Whenever pa ran up against anything he didn't like," she says, "he would come home and write a bill against it. There is one of his railroad bills, for instance. We drove to town to church one night and there was a freight train on the crossing, and it kept us there for twenty minutes. It annoyed pa dreadfully, and he went home and wrote that bill to prohibit trains from obstructing crossings more than five minutes. Then one night somebody stole all our chickens. The next day pa wrote a law against a bill. But you will notice that the bill doesn't protect ducks. It says 'except ducks.' Pa doesn't like ducks, and he said if anybody wanted to steal them it was all right—the ducks were punishment enough. Whenever pa sat down to write a bill we always knew that something had happened to him."

Slang's Evolution in Kansas.

From the Kansas City Journal.

That our modes of expression are governed by our environments is aptly illustrated by that White Cloud girl who finished a quarrel with her steady by informing him that he was not the only ear in the crib.

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Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1897, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey, his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, in book S, No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, we shall sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 2d day of May, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying about four miles West of the town of Smithfield, in the county of Johnston, and occupied in and in Smithfield Township, in the county of Johnston, and occupied in and in Johnston county, and owned by Bryant Casey and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burkett Jones and W. L. Johnson's lands, East by land of W. L. Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and West by land of James Johnson and William Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 1st day of April, 1897. The Trustees of the Rex Hospital. P. T. Massey, Attorney.

DULL AND HEAVY

Increased Gold Shipments Have a Depressing Effect.

LITTLE BUSINESS DOING IN STOCKS

COTTON MARKET RATHER FEVERISH AND IRREGULAR.

May Cotton Has Gone up to 7.48—Wheat Still Advancing at Liverpool—Gold Shipments of \$3,750,000 Booked for Today.

New York, April 30.—On Friday last the Tribune's special correspondent predicted a 20 point advance in cotton futures. On that day, May cotton closed at 7.07. The 20 point advance was realized on Tuesday when I further predicted that May futures would touch 7.45. Today it reached 7.45 and the decline, noted in this letter, will now begin. The cotton market has since Friday of last week advanced 33 points. The prediction that this rise would take place was made after a careful study of every thing that would affect the cotton markets; the prediction was made on sound grounds, and that the advance has been realized, even to a point, is shown in today's report of the market. The unexpected happens, however, will decline as rapidly as it has risen, and, in my opinion, good prices may be realized on all sales.

The stock market was dull and heavy, and the increased gold shipments offsetting the favorable influence of the foreign advices. There was very little business doing outside of the banks, which were weak, with a lower tendency. The short interest in the market was covered, and the present selling was on liquidation, based on the poor condition of the coal trade, with improvement in sight. Lackawanna and Jersey Central continued to be weak features today. The selling was mostly "long stock." The weakness in Northern Pacific preferred was a liquidation by traders. Brokers in the Board reported very little commission business. A rumor is current here that Mr. Custer will resign from the Tobacco Company. This rumor, however, cannot be confirmed. Tomorrow will be a holiday on the London Stock Exchange, it being "May-day" here.

Soot wheat at Liverpool is quiet at 4 1/2 higher; futures firm at 4 1/2 higher. Receipts of wheat for three days, 18,000 bushels, of which 47,000 bushels were American. Wheat was quiet and steady here all the morning. Trade was very light and almost entirely local, aside from some moderate purchases by foreigners. Very valuable reports come from Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and in fact, all the southwestern country. Corn was dull and featureless.

Regarding the probable effect on cotton of the overflow of the Mississippi, the New Orleans Times-Democrat says that the estimate of 5,000,000 bushels on account of the flood, is a wild exaggeration. Even if the entire Yazoo delta was overflowed and not a pound of cotton raised there, the total loss would not exceed a quarter of those figures. A smaller average is likely to have a far better effect on prices than the overflow.

Liverpool advices on cotton were rather disappointing to the bull interest here, especially the falling off in speculative demand for spot cotton. The trading in cotton today was quiet and moderately active, with the market rather feverish and irregular. The lower opening was caused by the disappointing Liverpool advices. Immediately after the call the bulls bought and bid up prices and manipulated May to 2 points advance over last night's closing, in order to stimulate the market and check realizing. Liverpool houses were moderate buyers of the near months, and also of the distant options. The principal sellers were the local traders and commission houses and Parrott and C. Wide.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.—The following are the shipments of gold tomorrow: Gold, 500,000; Lazard Freres, \$1,250,000; J. Van Hoffman & Co., \$500,000. Total, \$2,250,000.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, April 30.—Money on call 70 at 1/2 per cent.

Stocks	
Am Spirits Mfg Co.	103
J. Central	28 1/2
Missouri Pacific	7 1/2
Omaha	58 1/2
W. & L. E.	139
Union Pacific	2 1/2
C. C. & St. L.	27 1/2
N. Y. Central	98 1/2
Canada Southern	46
Del. Lack. & W.	148 1/2
Lake Shore	160
N. W.	103 1/2
Pacific Mail	26 1/2
Rock Island	62 1/2
Wabash	41
Sas. & Western	12 1/2
Gen. Electric	20 1/2
Delaware & Hudson	31
C. & O.	106 1/2
Mobile & Ohio	17
Pullman Palace Car Co.	123
U. S. Rubber	62 1/2
Silver Certificates	61 1/2
Southern Railway	7 1/2
Standard Rope & Twine	20 1/2
Tenn. Coal & Iron	10 1/2
Atchafalaya	18 1/2
American Cotton Oil	9 1/2
Erie	55 1/2
Laclede Gas	12
Mohawk	23
Western Union	84 1/2
American Tobacco	69 1/2
L. E. & W.	102
Denver & Rio Grande	14 1/2
pre'd.	37

Northern Pacific	11 1/2
B. & O.	34 1/2
Ontario & Western	72 1/2
Illinois Central	92
Chicago Gas	81 1/2
Colorado Fuel and Iron	10 1/2
Hocking Valley	10 1/2
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	10 1/2
L. & N.	49 1/2
B. & O.	11 1/2
St. Paul	72 1/2
Texas Pacific	130 1/2
Sugar	110 1/2
Bay State Gas	103
Lead	22 1/2
U. S. Leather	90 1/2
Reading	52 1/2
Canadian Pacific	52
Michigan Central	95
North American	159
Consolidated Gas	159

LONDON MONEY.
London, April 30.—Bar silver quiet at 28 3/16. Consols for money, 112 3/16, and 112 3/16 for the account.

Local Stock Market.	
Citizens' National Bank	125
National Bank of Raleigh	117
Raleigh Savings Bank	120
Commercial & F. M. Bk.	122
Raleigh & Gaston S's	104 1/2
N. C. Ag Society S's	40
North Carolina S's	104 1/2
North Carolina S's	127 1/2
Raleigh Phosphate Wks's	100
W. N. C. R. S's	90
Raleigh Cotton Mills	113
N. C. R. S's	121
Raleigh & Gaston R. R.	122
Seaboard Air Line R. R.	102
City of Raleigh S's	101 1/2
City of Raleigh S's	106 1/2
The Mills Mfg Co. p'd.	70
Raleigh Cotton Mills	90
N. C. Car Co.	95
The Mills Mfg Co.	95

Raleigh Cotton Market.	
Strict good middling	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Good middling	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Strict middling	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Middling	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Prices firm.	
Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 197 bales.	

SPOT COTTON.

New York, April 30.—Spot market quiet and firm. Middling uplands 7 1/2 c. Sales \$95 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 30.—Cotton futures closed very steady. Total sales 142,500 bales. January, 7.02; February, 7.05; May, 7.48; June, 7.51; July, 7.55 buyers; August, 7.53; September, 7.20; October, 7.01; November, 6.99; December, 6.99.

COTTON AT THE PORTS.

New York, April 30.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at the ports today: Boston, 178; Charleston, 6; Galveston, 322; Mobile, 206; New Orleans, 1,333; Norfolk, 476; Philadelphia, 198; Savannah, 718; Augusta, 113; Cincinnati, 74; Houston, 478; Memphis, 240; St. Louis, 361.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, April 30.—Weekly Cotton Statistics—Sales, total, 73,000 bales; American, 64,000; trade takings, 70,000; actual export, 6,000; import total, 29,000; American, 18,000; stock total, 1,236,000; cotton, 1,057,000; cotton, 1,057,000; cotton, 1,057,000; American, 5,000; sales for speculation, 1,400; purchases for export, 1,500.

LIVERPOOL COTTON FUTURES.

Liverpool, 12:30 P. M.—Cotton, fair demand, prices easier; American middling, 44 1/2; sales estimated, 10,000; speculation and export, 500; receipts, 5,000; American, 200. Futures opened steady, demand fair. April, 41 1/2; May, 41 1/2; June, 41 1/2; July, 40 1/2; August, 40 1/2; September, 40 1/2; October, 39 1/2; November, 38 1/2; December, 37 1/2; January, 36 1/2; February, 35 1/2; March, 34 1/2.

Futures closed quiet and steady.

May 41 1/2; June 40 1/2; July 40 1/2; August 40 1/2; September 40 1/2; October 39 1/2; November 38 1/2; December 37 1/2; January 36 1/2; February 35 1/2; March 34 1/2.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, April 30.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—	
Opening.	Closing.
May	70 1/2
July	70 1/2
Sept	67 1/2

CORN—

May 23 1/2; July 24 1/2; Sept 25 1/2.

OATS—

May 17 1/2; July 17 1/2; Sept 18 1/2.

PORK—

May \$8 50; July \$8 50; Sept \$8 50.

LARD—

May 4 10; July 4 10; Sept 4 10.

RIBS—

May 4 65; July 4 65; Sept 4 65.

Provisions have ruled steady all day on better prices at the yards and buying by brokers who usually act for Cudahy. As in wheat, liquidation seems complete and the sentiment is generally for higher prices for pork and ribs. Estimated hogs tomorrow 14,000.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Baltimore, Md., April 30.—Flour: Dull; unchanged.

Wheat—Dull; spot, month and May, 77 1/2 to 77 3/4; July, 74 1/2 c. asked.

Southern wheat by sample, 80 to 82 c.

Corn—Firm; spot, month, May and

June, 28 1/2 to 29 c.; July, 29 1/2 c. bid; steamers mixed, 26 1/2 to 27 c. Southern white and yellow corn, 31 c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 26 to 27 c. No. 2 mixed, 23 1/2 to 24 c. Hay—Strong; No. 1 choice timothy, \$14 to 14 1/2. Grain freights—Quiet; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 24 to 25 c. Sugar—Strong, unchanged.

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, 207 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.)

New York, April 30.—Stocks: The stock market was very dull today. Traders sold early on the idea that the heavy engagements of gold already made, and the exports in prospect would depress sentiment, and prices did not decline until the bears stopped selling, and with the first attempt to secure profits on the short, prices rallied. The coal stocks were weak. Jersey Central lost 1 1/2 per cent., and rallied only fractionally. Western Union was heavy, but its net decline was not serious. Sugar was exceptionally firm all day, and Chicago Gas recovered from the early depression. The Northern Pacific stocks were weak on an unfavorable interpretation of the resignation of the company's president. The list elsewhere failed to regain all the midday losses, but the market closed steady to firm.

Chicago, Ill., April 30.—Wheat opened tame this morning, with very little news of importance either way. Later damage reports from Michigan came to hand which, together with the continued drought in California and the report that the Missouri crop report to be made public tomorrow would show no improvement over that of April had the effect of changing the sentiment considerably, and shorts covered up freely. Foreigners also showed more interest in the market, and New York wired they had bought very freely there around the opening. Early Liverpool cables opened higher but the advance was not maintained, and that market closed 1 1/2 lower. The "continental" markets were irregular, Berlin opening and closing lower, while Paris was firm and higher. Clearances were larger than for some time, amounting to 279,000 bushels of wheat and 150,000 bushels of corn. The cash demand, while not large, showed some improvement, 70,000 bushels being sold here to millers and New York reports 35 loads taken there, and 9 at our ports. Liquidation of May seems complete, and the market wheat should now be purchased on any further reaction.

Corn and oats ruled fairly steady; trade being principally changing for country and elevator account. The cash demand, while not large, showed some improvement. Estimated cars tomorrow: Corn, 154 cars, oats 245 cars.

New York, April 30.—Cotton: The cotton market here and in Liverpool has shown a hesitating tendency this morning, but prices have been pretty well maintained, 1 o'clock quotations showing a loss of from 2 to 3 points on near months with new crops unchanged to 3 points below last evening. The outside demand has dwindled to rather small proportions, leaving the local professionals in control and as they have been disposed to take advantage of recent price advances have eased off. The feeling, however, is rather in favor of the market, the general belief being that cotton is not dear in view of the strong statistical position. On the other hand, the bears, however, the advance which has already been established will naturally have a tendency to check the demand for actual cotton, thereby removing an element of strength in the situation. However, the large increase in the bears, consumers will scramble for the remnant of this crop at still higher values. New Orleans has shown more disposition to buy than to sell, but there is some speculation, and the outside speculative element seems disposed to await further crop developments. As the advance thus far established, however, has been due more to the question of supply and demand than to speculation, the chances would appear rather against any material decline unless we experience a radical improvement in crop conditions.

PRICE McCORMICK & CO.

Lines and Linings.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The interference in the Atlanta negroes' revival recently by the police again calls attention to the great religious zeal of the negro race. If there were colored religious zealots whose feelings could remain wrought up as long as the followers of Mohammed, it is not difficult to imagine the harm they could accomplish in a frenzied crusade. Perhaps it is fortunate that their fervor can give way so readily to worldly things. The story coming from Atlanta recalls a Kentuckian's experience with a young negro who was a new convert. Her sister, reared in the country, had for some years lived in the city. On the latter's return to her old home on a visit, the former was anxious to learn something of urban ways, and said:

"An' do you hev' big meetin's lak' we has 'em in the country?"

"Yeh, we has monstrous big revivals."

"Shout, too?"

"Yeh."

"When you goes back Ise gwinter come down on a visit some time, des to show de town niggers how to shout. I bet I kin knock de socks off er you bes' shouter!"

The negroes are eminently musical also, as is reported to have demonstrated this fact in a satisfactory manner on an occasion. One evening, after she had returned from church, she was sitting in the shade of the kitchen stringing beans. She was singing an improvised hymn, which was like this:

"Look 'way yondah what I see—
How long, watchman, how long?
Hoss an' a chahrot comin' attar me—
How long, watchman, how long?
Her little brother came to where she sat and asked:

"Do you know whuh's Bud?"

Without a break in her singing she gave him the desired information thus: "Gone on the hill, a-huntin' uv the cows—
How long, watchman, how long?"

M. Beaulieu Sees the Main Point.

From Bradstreet's.

M. Leroy Beaulieu, the French economist, writing to the Journal des Debates, says he considers Japan's adoption of the gold standard to be the most complete refutation of the bimetallic theory that a depreciated monetary standard gives a country an advantage in international trade. He adds: "A country adopting silver would suit itself out from the movement of general civilization."

All Sorts.

—Near Burden, Kan., a boy chased by a gray wolf escaped by dodging among a flock of sheep.

—J. E. Daughtrey, of Alexandria, Va., sneezed while he was leaning back in a chair and dislocated his spine.

—In a colored Baptist church of eighteen members at Catonsville, Md., nearly half of the members are trustees.

—Anna Moss, an aged negroess, of Sedalia, Mo., died of fright when caught out in a severe storm of thunder, lightning, and hail.

—In Washington State the bullet from a gun accidentally discharged, struck a man in the right temple, and went around the skull as far as his left ear, without seriously injuring him.

—Two brothers, and great-grand-nephews of Washington, were in Seattle recently and had honors heaped upon them as the first kinsmen of the Father of his Country to visit that far West.

—The largest shipment of broom corn ever made from the West was sent recently from Sterling, Rice county, Kan., to a factory in New York State. It filled twenty cars and will supply material for 600,000 whisk brooms.

—Prof. Lucian I. Blake, of the chair of electro-chemistry, of Kansas University, has expressed the opinion that it may be possible to whiten the negro by a cataplasma process which shall decolorize the pigment which gives his skin its color.

—Judge Advocate Samuel T. Shaylor, of Jacksonville, Fla., while sitting on a wharf during a court-martial recess, found in the hem of his trousers a \$75 diamond ring. He had purchased the trousseau a year ago of Captain Letter, of Sanford, Fla., but had not had occasion before to use them.

—Fruit Commissioner H. E. Dosch, of Oregon, has found that a severe cold snap that came upon the Willamette Valley last November, before the sap had returned to the roots of the trees, damaged great numbers of the trees in a curious way, freezing them on one side only. Many trees were killed. In Washington county, 1,000,000 prune trees were killed by the same frost.

—It is told of a Florida farmer not far from Tallahassee that he has devised an ingenious scheme by which he has relegated the hoe and the cotton sweep to desuetude. The cotton planters, it is said, know that geese will not touch the cotton plant, but like very much the tender grass that is the bane of the cotton patch. This farmer noticed that his geese kept part of his patch free from grass, but wouldn't go near other parts of it; and he found that they went only where there was drinking water. He hit upon the idea of equipping each goose with a gourd, which he filled with water and cut a slit in, so that any one goose might drink from this little trough suspended from the neck of its fellow. Then he turned the geese loose in his cotton field, and they cleared it of all grass.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an increase of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal will remain the same, \$1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Waterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year, \$6 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year, 8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year, 2 00

Courier-Journal

AND THE

RALEIGH WEEKLY TRIBUNE

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY

\$1.25

We have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and ours for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance, or to all new subscribers who will pay in advance. Sample copies of Courier-Journal sent free on application.

All subscriptions under this offer must be sent to

THE TRIBUNE,
Raleigh, N. C.

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The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

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Daily and Sunday, by mail, \$8 a Year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

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Address THE SUN, New York.

TWO EYES.

TWO EYES.

TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite common. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge for testing eyes.

C. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
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TWO EYES.

TWO EYES.

TWO EYES.

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Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices. Prompt delivery.

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We are prepared to do all kinds of

Bicycle repair work. Will be ready in

a few days to enamel and plate. We

are going to do an all round Bicycle business. Sell New and buy Old Wheels, and rent wheels.

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OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,

216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

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THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1897.

Weather Report.

Forecast for North Carolina and South Carolina, rain, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly.

For Raleigh and vicinity: Fair and cool Saturday.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m., Yesterday.

	Tem.	Rain.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	63	.26	E.	Rain.
Charlotte	62	.68	E.	Cloudy.
Wilmington	62	.32	S. E.	Rain.
Hatteras	70	.00	S.	Cloudy.
Washington	68	.00	E.	Cloudy.
New York	56	.00	S. E.	Cloudy.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 70; normal, 62; departure 8.

Total rainfall for the day, .26; normal, .11; departure, .15.

Excess of temperature since April 1st, 75 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 144 degrees.

Excess of rainfall since April 1st, 2.12 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 1.06 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The storm central yesterday in the Mississippi valley has moved slowly eastward and now extends from Cincinnati, Ohio, southward to Montgomery, Alabama. Considerable rain has occurred in the central and southern States and a large amount at Montgomery; namely, 2.50 inches. It is raining as far east as Charleston.

In the west the barometer is high, and clear and colder weather prevails, with frost reported at Kansas City, Mo.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Senator McCarthy returned home yesterday.

Mr. James E. Pou, of Smithfield, is in the city.

Rev. Dr. Eugene Daniel has returned from Statesville.

Mr. W. T. O'Brien, of Durham, spent yesterday in the city.

Mrs. Dick Worrell is very ill at her home on Sanders street.

Mrs. Lee S. Overman left yesterday for her home in Salisbury.

Mr. M. I. Stewart, State Printer, returned to Winston yesterday.

Mr. W. W. Clark, of New Bern, spent yesterday morning in the city.

Rev. J. H. Scott, of Shaw University, has gone to Wilson to preach to-morrow.

Mr. James A. Briggs went to New York yesterday on business for the firm.

Mr. H. A. Foushee, a prominent attorney of Durham, spent yesterday in the city.

Dr. J. V. Carter has returned from Monroe, where he has been conducting a revival.

Mrs. S. M. Inman, of Atlanta, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pfeeters.

Editor J. W. Bailey, of the Biblical Recorder, returned yesterday from Blair Bluff.

Miss McAden, who has been visiting Mrs. Lottie McAden, left for her home yesterday.

Gen. S. D. Atkins, of Freeport, Ill., is in the city on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. N. T. Cobb.

Misses Josie and Bessie Craig, of Salisbury, are visiting Miss Mary Armistead Jones, on Hillsboro street.

Rev. L. L. Albright, who spent several days in the city the past week in the interest of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, as State Organizer, is now in Goldsboro. In this connection it will not be amiss to say that while here Mr. Albright secured a number of new members for the lodge here.

HEAVY REGISTRATION.

Nearly 3,000 Votes May be Polled in the City Monday.

The municipal contest now in progress is the absorbing topic of conversation on the streets. Many questions are asked about the registration in the wards. As a matter of fact, the Tribune gives the registration as accurately as could be learned:

First ward, white, 525; colored, 180.

Second ward, white, 480; colored, 141.

Third ward, white, 483; colored, 478.

Fourth ward, white, 397; colored, 527.

Total number of voters in the city, white, 1,796; colored, 1,326; grand total, 3,121.

Major Hill, for county commissioner, led the Republican-Populist county ticket last fall. The following is the vote which he and his Democratic opponent, Mr. Snellings, received in the several wards:

	Hill.	Snellings.
First ward	196	435
Second ward	161	402
Third ward	419	332
Fourth ward	461	216

Total vote in the city, Hill, 1,237; Snellings, 1,385. The Populists in Raleigh did not vote for McKinley and yet Bryan only carried the city by 83 votes.

Today the challenges will be decided and this may change the registration to some extent. Six colored voters have been challenged in the First ward, 6 colored in the second, 4 white and 11 colored in the Third and 10 colored in the Fourth. The registration may be less than this from the fact that a few voters whose names have not been erased from the books have moved from the city.

Gone to Texas.

J. M. Israel left this morning for San Antonio, Texas, where he will accept a position with the Maverick-Clarke Lithographing company, one of the largest printing establishments in the Southwest.—Asheville Citizen.

Mr. Israel was for several months connected with the typographical department of the Tribune office, having left here during March for his former home in Asheville.

United States Commissioners.

A private letter was received here yesterday from Judge Dick at Greensboro, in which he stated that on or about June 15th, he would appoint the United States Commissioners for the Western District. He will name the Commissioners while in Charlotte at the time mentioned. The law provides that there shall be one commissioner to each county in the district.

Local News.

The Pullen building on Fayetteville street is said to be the best paying piece of property in the city.

Mayor Russ yesterday bound Thomas Jenkins, colored, over to court for carrying a concealed weapon.

Tom Jones was not sent to the roads as was stated yesterday. He paid his fine and escaped this punishment.

The baseball game between Guilford and the A. and M. College will be called this afternoon at the Athletic Park.

Dr. Blackall will open his hotel at Moorehead about the 15th of this month. Mr. T. B. Yancey, of Raleigh, will be chief clerk.

Mr. W. H. Cole has moved his jewelry store to the Henry building and is occupying the room formerly used by the Raleigh Stationery Company.

William B. Guthrie, of Durham; Daniel W. Blake, of Lewiston, and M. C. Miller, of Rowan, have been appointed notaries public by the Governor.

Auditor Ayer has written a letter to Mr. Guy V. Barnes in which he says that he will support and use his influence for the "citizens' ticket" in the municipal contest now in progress.

Every effort possible is being made by Marshal Stronach to have a large crowd at the Memorial exercises on the 10th of May. Many more people from the country are expected than usually attend.

The annex to the residence of Mrs. R. C. Badger, corner of McDowell and Morgan streets, is rapidly nearing completion. The house is being painted and other improvements made so that it will look like a new place when the work is finished.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock there will be a game of ball between the A. and M. and Guilford College ball teams, and indications are that it will be well worth witnessing. Both teams are said to be in excellent training. No charge is to be made for ladies.

The city has purchased the lot on the north corner at the intersection of Hargett and Blount streets for the erection of a building for the Vice Fire Company. This is an excellent location. Work on the building will begin probably next month.

Don't fail to attend the birthday tea, given at the Branson House, next Tuesday evening, May 4th, for the benefit of Central M. E. church. An excellent musical program has been arranged and everybody should attend. Refreshments served free.

Auditor Ayer is receiving letters from the old soldiers whose names were on the pension bill which was not ratified inquiring if they can get any money under the general pension law. Many of them do not come under the provision of the general law and cannot.

Mr. W. B. Upchurch's wild cat is doing well. The animal is much gentler than she was when he first received her several weeks ago. She no longer springs at her visitors when they draw near. She is kept in a cage in the rear of Mr. Upchurch's saloon on Wilmington street.

J. W. McGee, Jr., & Company have purchased the business of Mr. John Y. MacKae, corner of Fayetteville and Martin streets, and will conduct a first-class drug store there. The prescriptions department will be conducted by Dr. G. A. Remm. Improvements will be made in the place.

A license was yesterday issued to Mr. Joseph, of Durham county, to wed Miss Geneva Barbee. There were thirty-five marriage licenses issued during April, sixteen to white persons and nineteen to colored. The youngest couple who married last month were colored, the boy was 20 years of age and the girl 17. A colored man 60 married a woman 28. April seems to have been a favorite month for marriages.

MR. HAMRICK'S POLICY.

In Querying the Manufacturers in North Carolina Outlined.

Mr. J. Y. Hamrick, the Labor Commissioner, sent the "manuscript" for three forms of blanks to the State Printers at Winston-Salem, which, when printed, will be sent out to the manufacturers of the State. The first is for cotton and woolen mills, the second for tobacco factories and the third for manufacturers of kinds other than those covered in the first two.

The four principal classes of information which Mr. Hamrick's blanks will be arranged to obtain regarding cotton and woolen factories will be the number of factories, number of operatives employed by each, the quality of material used and the amount of capital invested in mills of the State.

On the blanks used by Mr. Lacy, the former Commissioner, there were twenty-eight questions; but Mr. Hamrick asks only fifteen. Questions omitted are principally of a labor organization character which Mr. Hamrick thinks do not come in the scope of the mission of his office.

In the blanks to be sent to the tobacco manufacturers there are only two changes—two additional questions. One is as to the number of pounds of manufactured tobacco put up by the factory and the other the quantity of raw leaf used.

These blanks will not be issued to the factories until some time in June.

THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.

Opened Yesterday Afternoon—Bad Weather Affected Attendance.

Several weeks ago The Tribune announced that the ladies of the First Presbyterian church had determined to establish a Woman's Exchange in Raleigh and it is with much pleasure that the announcement is now made that the exchange was auspiciously opened today and that it is the purpose to make the institution permanent.

The Exchange apartment in the old Y. M. C. A. building is quite prettily decorated and is filled with an array of useful and ornamental articles for sale.

The arrangements for serving refreshments are admirable and doubtless this cozy nook will prove quite a popular resort during the summer afternoons and evenings.

The plans in detail for conducting the Exchange have been previously published and are familiar to Tribune readers and congratulations are extended to the consecrated band of Christian ladies who are the promoters of the noble work. The Exchange will be open to-day and to-night, and in fact every day and evening of the coming week. Of course Raleigh people will take pleasure in according to the Exchange a liberal patronage and thereby aid in the accumulation of funds for the erection and furnishing of the new Presbyterian church.

A. B. STRONACH

Popular Goods, Popular Prices, Popular Sales People.

THIS WEEK

A Wonderful Showing of Wonderful Values

In new and beautiful lines of Challies, Organdies, Lappet Mulls, Irish Lawns Swiss Mulls, Lattice Lawns, Scotch Dimities, French Jacquets, Linen Batistes.

New Black Goods.

In Silk.

24-inch Iron Grenadine, per yard, 75c
44-inch Iron Grenadine, per yard, \$1.00
44-inch Iron Grenadine, per yd, 1.75
44-inch Hernani, per yard, 2.00
22-inch Brocade Grenadine, per yd 65c
44-inch Brocade Grenadine, per yd 1.25
24-inch Brocade Grenadine, per yd 1.00

In Wool.

38-inch Brocade Etamine, per yd, 50c
44-inch Brocade Etamine, per yd, 85c
48-inch Brocade Etamine, per yd, \$1.00
40-inch Plain Etamine, per yd, 65c
42-inch Plain Etamine, per yd, 68c
44-inch Tammam Cloths, per yd, 1.00 to 1.25
48-inch Tammam Cloths, per yd, 85c

1897. SPRING AND SUMMER FOOTWEAR. 1897.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Oxfords, Sandals and Slippers, Black, White, Tan and Chocolate. We have Styles and Shapes cheaper than you ever bought them before. We sell no shoes that we cannot Guarantee.

GOOD ON OUR ALEX.

The Seat of a Raleigh Man's Pants as a Match Tester.

Everybody knows Alex. Stronach, the Raleigh grocery man. He has quite a large trade from the country as well as from the city. Among his country customers was an old lady who came aside until she should have time to go back to town. She did not try any more of them but carried them back. (In the meantime they had dried), and, as woman will do, upbraided Mr. Stronach for selling her worthless matches. She went to him with her troubles and he very innocently took a match from the box and gave it a scratch on his pate. The match ignited at once, whereupon the old lady, while Mr. Stronach, do you suppose I'm going to travel nine miles back to Raleigh every time I want a light to scratch a match on the seat of my breeches?

And Mr. Stronach didn't hear the last of it for some time.—Edenton Courier.

IT WAS ONLY A DREAM.

Moses Stewart Dreams of Being in New York City.

Mr. M. I. Stewart, the State Printer, returned home yesterday, having spent the greater portion of this week in the city. He said that he had no business here, but was just out resting, having been on duty the past several weeks more than eighteen hours per day.

While here Mr. Stewart spent the greater portion of his afternoons "snoozing." He says that on Thursday evening he had a most horrible dream, dreamed that he was in New York City, and was watching couples waiting up and down both sides of Broadway in regular ball-room style. Suddenly some one rushed up and fired a pistol, sending the ball deep into his side. Just as he was about to "give up the ghost", consciousness was restored, but it required several minutes for him to master the situation and realize that it was all "only a dream," for which, it goes without saying, he was quite thankful. He insists that he was not on a "tear," and his friends believe it.

DECIDED IMPROVEMENTS.

Grounds of the First Baptist Church Being Transformed.

Ever long the grounds about Raleigh's First Baptist church will present a decidedly improved appearance. Yesterday a large force of laborers were busy lowering the massive iron fence more than two feet and the inside banks are to be turfed and granite steps placed at the gateways leading up from the sidewalks across which a flagging pavement will be placed. The work is being done by Cooper Bros., and will be pushed to an early completion.

Master Ralph's Ill Luck.

Master Ralph Fortune, the little son of Mr. J. B. Fortune, has been for a long time the proud owner of a fine pointer dog; but during his residence in Raleigh, he has had quite a hard time keeping him in his possession, and now it looks as though the dog is gone for good.

Only a few days after the family moved to the city the dog was tailed away and returned a few days later with a rope about his neck, bearing every indication that his dogship had succeeded in biting the rope in two.

Now, however, he is gone again, and Mr. Fortune thinks a chain has been resorted to make sure of his confinement. It is a fine animal with white and brown spots.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarrowburgh Block.

Carnations, etc.

Bouquets,

Floral Designs,

Palms,

Ferns,

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—

Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.
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WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED.—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to
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SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Wilmington, N. C., May 6 to 14, 1897.

For the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell on May 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th tickets Raleigh to Wilmington, N. C., and return at \$4.35 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until May 15, 1897.

For further particulars write or call on
THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Southern Ry.,
Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. GREEN,
General Superintendent.
W. A. TURK,
General Passenger Agent.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for the erection of an annex to the northern exposure of the colored department of the North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in the city of Raleigh will be received at the office of the principal until noon of May 10, 1897. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to the principal. The institution will furnish brick, and the contractors all other materials.

The Board of Trustees will require bond for the faithful performance of the contract, and will reserve the right to reject any bid, or bids.

MISS EVA PALMER.

Professional nurse, of experience, offers her services to the public.

Obstetrics a Specialty.

Having completed a thorough course at the Maternite Hospital, Baltimore. She has rooms at the "Belvidere," over the Farmers' and Commercial Bank, corner Martin and Wilmington streets.

A CARD.

At the solicitation of my friends I desire to announce myself an independent candidate for the office of city tax collector, and if elected I promise a faithful discharge of the duties imposed therein. Yours very truly,

J. D. Carroll.

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FLOWERS AND SAILORS.

It pays to buy at Jones—you save money. You get goods that you want and they are right in style—we want you to see these new things that we have just come: two-toned Mailla Sailors, Split and Bephr straws, in wide bands and medium crowns, several shapes. We never had as many styles of sailors as now, and in all prices, from 10c. to \$2.50.

Mousseline de Sair, Chiffons, plaited chiffons, and Maline in all colors. Lovely new flowers, in poppies, roses, daisies, violets in purple and black, nice silk goods, all fresh, new arrivals, and prices are lower than usual.

REBONS—This has been a wonderful ribbon season so far, and the outlook is for it to continue unabated, especially in the lighter fabrics. Taffetas in plain and morie effects. Gauzes in plain and stripes, and the satin ribbons, which are of more of a gauzy fabric than the old stains. We have a magnificent line of ribbons from the very lowest to the handsomest, and our ribbon prices are the talk of the town—they are remarkably cheap just so in the wash goods you won't find prettier styles in the city. The department is growing in popularity—every day. Right styles, right quality and right prices, these make the department grow. We are like a lady writing to her best friend, we have so much to tell you it would take a week and then this whole paper would hardly hold all. We'll tell you about some other good things Monday. Don't forget to buy your writing paper here—this pound.

W. E. JONES.

New Shoe Store!

UNPRECEDENTED SHOE BARGAINS.

Ladies' Black, Tan and Chocolate Oxford Ties, heel or spring heel, sold in stores for \$1.25 and \$1.50—our price 75c.

Misses Oxford Ties 1 1/2 to 2, worth \$1.00, our price 65c.

Children's Oxford Ties, 2 1/2 to 3, worth \$1.00, our price 60c.

Above goods were bought at a sacrifice for cash.

Below are Goods Manufactured for Us:

Black, Chocolate and Ox-blood Oxford Ties, Strap Sandals, &c., from \$1.00 to \$3.50. We will make this a gala week in the Shoe Trade.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager.

130 Fayetteville Street.

On the Scent

Yes the Scent is what we depend on to catch a customer for pertumery. And we catch them we must hold them by both odor and "strength" or lasting quality. We believe we have both combined in our

Violet and Other Perfume

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.

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